

**THE TIMES**  
1785-1985  
**Tomorrow**

**Blooming sculpture**  
The gentle art of flower arranging

**Over the wall**  
Frank Johnson on a holiday trip to East Berlin

**Word-board**  
The prolific writing of A. N. Wilson

**Open house**  
Reports on European Open golf and US Open tennis

## Portfolio

Yesterday's *Times* Portfolio competition prize of £2,000 was won by Mrs Margaret Murrell of Basingstoke, Hants. Today's Portfolio list, page 19. How to play, back page Information Service.

● Tomorrow there is a total of £42,000 to be won in Portfolio, as last week's £20,000 weekly prize was not won and is therefore doubled to £40,000.

## Joseph call for schools pay solution

Sir Keith Joseph has called on teachers' unions to try to settle their pay dispute, and said that more disruption in schools would have no public sympathy.

He said that the Government was prepared to approve an extra £2.25 billion for teachers' pay.

## Trust 'shaken'

The Chief Constable of the West Midlands, Mr Geoffrey Dear, admitted that public confidence in the police was "shaken" by the shooting of John Shorthouse, aged five.

## Ugandans flee

Thousands of Ugandans fled Kampala after an unprovoked rumour that Idi Amin's former Army chief, Major General Isaac Lumago, was to head the ruling Military Council.

## Holiday charges

Air travel customers are being cynically exploited over surcharges by tour operators, the magazine *Holiday Watch* says.

## Greenpeace bid

Greenpeace intends to take France to the International Court of Justice and the European Court of Human Rights over the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior.

## Curfew lifted

Nigeria lifted the curfew imposed after Tuesday's coup and named a ruling military council which includes nearly half the members of the ousted President Buhari's administration.

## West Bank ban

Israel has expelled three alleged political agitators from the occupied West Bank and detained a further 15 after an upsurge of dissident activity.

## Licensed to sell

A comprehensive licensing scheme for those who sell life insurance and other forms of investment has been proposed by a Government-appointed body.

## Ice dance split

Karen Barber and Nicky Slater, who succeeded Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean as British ice dance champions, have decided to split up.

Leader page, 13  
Letters: On SDI, from Mr A. Gardener, farm costs, from Mr R. Saunders.

Leading articles: TUC: South Africa; US trade protectionism; Features, pages 10-12; Fashionable economic fallacies; the genesis of dirty tricks; Miles Kingston uncovers a streak of Scottish masochism; Spectrum: setting the board for Karpov v Kasparov; Friday Page: return of Alan Whicker; Obituary, page 14; Miss Ruth Gordon, Mr Per Mønster, Mr Alan Scarle; Classified, pages 18, 22, 23; Business to business, car buyers; guide.

Home News	2-4	Motoring	23
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# BR stands firm on dismissed guards

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

British Rail yesterday refused to reinstate 245 guards until the National Union of Railwaymen agrees to negotiate a range of radical productivity proposals put forward by management.

In the wake of Wednesday's news that 11,500 guards had unexpectedly voted against taking action over driver-only trains, board officials laid down tough conditions for the re-employment of the union men.

Mr John Palette, British Rail's managing director of personnel, told Mr Jimmy Knapp, the union's general secretary, that none of his members would be taken back until a reconvened union conference, scheduled to be held after next week's TUC Congress, acceded to management conditions.

Mr Knapp's members were dismissed for refusing to co-operate with one-man trains and officials are seeking a guarantee from the conference that they will now do so.

In a letter sent to Mr Knapp last night, management demanded a guarantee from the union that the 139 men dismissed at Glasgow Central and the 55 suspended at King's Cross, London, would co-operate with new passenger services.

The letter also seeks an assurance that the 44 dismissed at Margam, 30 at Llanelli and 32 at Immingham, Humberside, should work normally and stop all action aimed at disrupting iron ore service.

The men at Margam, whose strike spearheaded the union's fight, now say they are prepared to co-operate with trial runs for driver-only trains.

The result of the ballot was greeted with bitterness by the Glasgow guards. A meeting of the dismissed men decided to refuse to ask for their jobs back until instructed to do so by the union. The South Wales men however agreed to appeal for reinstatement and the 55 suspended employees at King's Cross said they would return today.

British Rail, however, rejected the request from the South Wales men, together with an assurance from Mr Knapp that he would ask all his members to work normally.

Mr Palette said that the talks between the two sides yesterday had broken down because the union insisted that it could not broach the subject of productivity until the conference reversed its blanket opposition to such discussions.

"We cannot go on sitting round tables", Mr Palette said. "Our public deserve a better service than that. They have been messed around for the last six weeks."

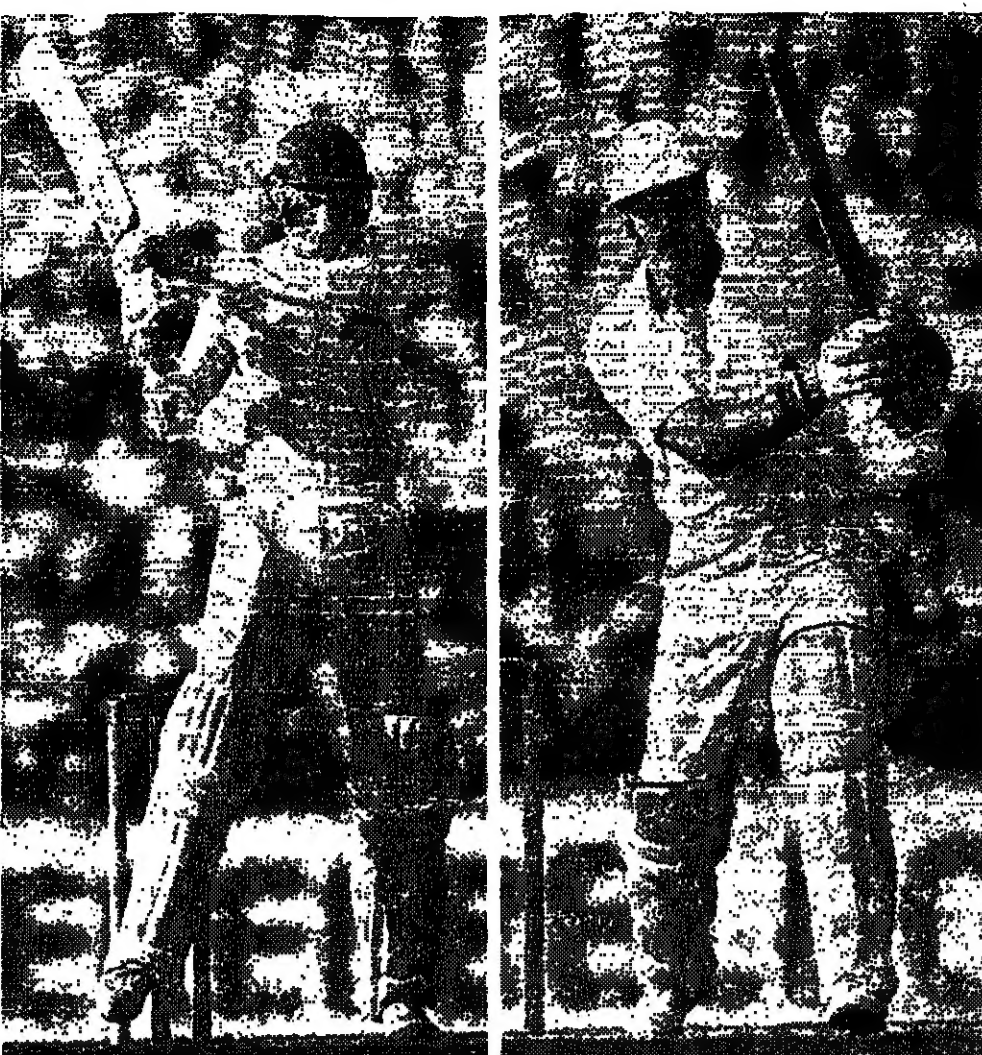
He denied an accusation from Mr Knapp that the dismissed men were being held for ransom. "They simply decided they did not want to work for us. I am sorry this has happened. They put themselves in that position because they were not prepared to honour their contracts. They followed their union policy."

The management has clearly been given a filip by the unexpected snub to the union leadership from members and will be seeking to capitalize on its discomfiture to push through a series of measures such as the "open station" and "trainman" concepts.

But British Rail's euphoria was tempered last night when train drivers' leaders pledged that their men would not co-operate with the extension of driver-only operations until the management has settled its dispute with Mr Knapp's union.

Mr Neil Milligan, assistant general secretary of ASLEF, said drivers would continue to refuse to take on trains without guards or undergo training for single manning. About 400 drivers have been sent home for refusing to take on one-man trains, and that figure is likely to increase. Some officials however question the commitment of most drivers to go to the barricades on the issue.

Productivity move, page 2



England's two-stroke machine: Gower (left) and Gooch go into overdrive as they share a stand of 351 at the Oval yesterday. (Photographs: Ian Stewart)

## Gower and Gooch lead way to Ashes

By David Miller

England moved inexorably towards regaining the Ashes at the Oval yesterday with a second wicket stand of 351 between David Gower, their captain and opener Graham Gooch after Robinson had been dismissed cheaply.

The stand passed by 20 the partnership between Gower and Robinson which was the foundation of victory in the Fifth Test at Edgbaston, but it is not a record for England against Australia. That remains the 382 between Hutton and Leyland, also at the Oval, in 1938, the last against Australia in which Hutton scored his record 364.

By the close of play, England had additionally lost Gatting, and with Embury coming in as night-watchman, were 376 for three. Gower's aggregate of 732 in the six Tests, with an average of 81.5 in nine innings, is the fourth highest aggregate in a series by an Englishman, behind Hammond, Compton and Sutcliffe. The record aggregate is 974, by Bradman.

After an uncertain start the partnership of Gower and Gooch thrilled the packed crowd on a day of unbroken sunshine in which they hit a fusillade of boundaries. Gooch's 179 not out emphasized the importance of his selection when the selectors announce the party to tour the West Indies this coming winter, his inclusion having been cleared by his recent anti-apartheid declaration.

John Woodcock and David Miller, page 20

## Spy scandal twist brings East German envoy to the West

From Our Correspondent, Bonn

A senior East German diplomat reported to have been a West German agent has been deflected to West Germany. Bonn named him yesterday as Herr Martin Winkler, who was second in command in the East German embassy in Buenos Aires.

Bonn government sources said that Herr Winkler, aged 44 and 20 years in the East German foreign service, had been in West Germany since Sunday, but refused further details.

The popular West German newspaper, *Bild*, says that he had long been an agent of the BND, the West German secret service. It says he has been recalled because of fears for his safety after the defection to East Germany of the top West German spy hunter, Herr Hans-Joachim Tiedge.

But the man, Herr Reinhard Liebenz, aged 48, who is responsible for watching right-wing extremist groups, was released after questioning.

Herr Liebenz was detained after telling his superiors that he was nearly kidnapped by East German agents while on holiday with a friend in Austria. The friend has been identified as Herr Eberhard Severin, aged 50, described by security men as an East German agent infiltrated into the West in the 1960s.

Yesterday's swift developments came shortly after Chancellor Helmut Kohl had formally announced the "prematernal retirement" of the head of the secret service, Herr Heribert Heinenbroich, in the wake of the Tiedge affair.

He knew the identities of all East German agents in South America; and that Herr Tiedge knew about him.

A Government spokesman described the report as "in the realms of fantasy" as other sources said that Herr Winkler was being questioned at the BND headquarters at Pullach, near Munich. He said, Herr Winkler was a figure of great significance.

The last high-ranking East German official to defect to West Germany was Herr Werner Stiller, who provided West German security men with lists of Eastern spies in political positions in 1979.

The defection report follows another that a senior West German counter-intelligence official had been detained in Cologne as a suspected East German spy.

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## TGWU would consider Labour pay package

By Our Political Correspondent

Labour party sources last night welcomed a statement from Mr Ron Todd, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, that he would be prepared to discuss an investment and pay package with a Labour government.

Mr Todd said in a pre-TUC conference statement to *Labour Herald*, the left-wing weekly: "We believe that there have to be discussions and agreements between a Labour government on a whole range of topics - the growth of the economy, levels of investment, profits, taxation, prices and even the amount of national income that would go to wages."

He added: "We are prepared to discuss what proportion of the national wealth should be

## Crash jet engine to go back to US

The engine which exploded on take-off causing the Manchester air disaster will be returned to its United States manufacturers to try to discover exactly what went wrong.

Crash investigators still do not know why a modified combustion chamber in the Pratt and Whitney engine failed, rupturing a fuel tank in the wing of the British Airways Boeing 737.

The Civil Aviation Authority has ordered checks on all similar types of engine, although in the US the Federal Aviation Administration has exempted airlines which carry out a certain computerized maintenance procedure.

British Airways uses the procedure on many of its aircraft, including the Boeing 747 and Boeing 737, but it was not used on the aircraft involved in the Manchester tragedy which has now claimed 55 lives.

The engine is under investigation at BA's engine maintenance base at Treforest, near Cardiff.

It will be taken to Pratt and Whitney's headquarters at East Hartford, Connecticut, accompanied by a member of the Department of Transport accident investigation branch.

A coroner's inquest into the disaster was told yesterday that the deaths of the 54 people on board the Boeing 737 had been caused by the inhalation of fumes.

The inquest was told all the victims had been identified. Inquest, page 2

# Death toll rises to 14 as Cape rioting spreads

From Gerald Shaw in Cape Town and Ray Kennedy in Johannesburg

Riot police opened fire in the embattled black and coloured areas outside Cape Town yesterday amid reports that 14 people have died in two days of widespread township violence.

An observer in a light aircraft spoke last night of a "ring of fire" on the Cape Flats, and the Cape Town fire services reported difficulty in dealing with calls because of the continuing violence.

Hundreds of people were injured, transport links were disrupted and there were reports of looting and arson in areas of the Cape Flats stretching from Athlone, five miles from Cape Town, to Mitchell's Plain, more than 20 miles away on the False Bay coast, where a youth was shot dead by police.

Earlier a police report said 13 people had died so far in the Peninsula as a result of police action. But police declined to name the dead or to say where they had died, and there was some confusion about details.

Journalists were barred from riot areas.

The number of policemen injured also rose with at least one man knocked unconscious by a flying stone. A new danger emerged for police - barbed wire was strung across roads at neck-level. Several shots were fired at police armoured vehicles.

With uncertainty over which area was unstable, hundreds of coloured and black city-area employees were sent home early.

Although essential services into the townships have been disrupted, trains - some of which were stoned in Mitchell's Plain - were still running on schedule.

Police firing tear gas and wielding Sjaboks (whips) dispersed numerous anti-apartheid protests by coloured high-school children and students. Tear gas was fired into three Coloured schools, including a primary school, and hundreds of youngsters ran selling from the classrooms, witnesses said.

In Manenberg, where petrol bombs were thrown at police vehicles, police opened fire with rubber bullets and birdshot. Mothers ran from their homes to fetch their children when police entered school grounds. A bystander was seriously injured by gunfire.

The unrest, triggered by a police clampdown on a proposed protest march on Pollsmoor prison, where African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, is in custody, continued in the black townships of Guguletu and Nyanga, about six miles outside Cape Town.

There were also serious disturbances in Coloured areas where there is a boycott of classes by high-school pupils. Police and children clashed at schools in Manenberg and Elsie's River and at Mitchell's Plain.

Blacks can stay 5  
Leading article 13

At Mitchell's Plain, a vast Coloured housing estate, a protest march of pupils was broken up by police and the main shopping centre was looted and set on fire. Vehicles were stoned, overturned and set alight.

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Continued on back page, col 5

# Bank chief flies on 'save rand' tour

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Governor of South Africa's central bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, flew to London yesterday on the first leg of an emergency tour aimed at containing his country's growing financial crisis.

Dr de Kock, who heads the Reserve Bank of South Africa, spent much of the day in talks with Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, his opposite number at the Bank of England. He flies on to the United States today to meet Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the American central bank, commercial bankers and Treasury officials before returning to London next week. While in Washington he will also meet the International Monetary Fund.

The collapse of the rand and the abrupt loss of international confidence in the South African Government has left the country at the mercy of commercial bankers. South Africa owes about \$20 billion (£14 billion) in

foreign debt, including nearly \$1 billion to the International Monetary Fund. Although that is not large by the standards of debtor nations - in Latin America, around \$12 billion to \$13 billion is of less than a year's duration.

The purpose of Dr de Kock's visit is thus mainly to ensure that the banks do not pull the plug on South Africa by refusing to renew debt. In addition, he wants to reschedule some of the short-term debt.

A further possibility is that Dr de Kock will arrange to swap some of South Africa's gold reserves for foreign currency to bolster the rand, which plunged to a record low of 35 cents before trading was suspended on Tuesday.

Foreign exchange dealers said such a swap could be seen as a panic measure, and would be of little overall help for the currency.

Continued on back page, col 2

# Union censured for accepting poll cash

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) was formally found guilty yesterday under the TUC's rules of acting in a way detrimental to the interests of trade unions by accepting government money for postal ballots.

The unions' executive, which will meet in Blackpool tomorrow to decide its next step, was further ordered to assure TUC leaders that it will take "urgent and energetic steps" to comply with formal direction not to breach the policy.

The main hope of avoiding a damaging split within the TUC and the union's suspension by congress next week, rests with the fact that by a majority of only 23 to 22 the general council last night decided not to set a specific deadline of next Monday for the engineering union's compliance.

But yesterday's decision, described as disappointing by Mr Gavin Laird, the AUEW's general secretary, leaves only narrow room for manoeuvre if the issue is to be prevented from spilling onto the floor of congress when it starts on Monday.

Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, and Mr Jack Eccles, the TUC chairman, have been charged with meeting the AUEW's executive as a matter of urgency to establish a timetable for the union to meet the requirements of yesterday's order under the TUC's disciplinary rule 13.

The union, which has received £1.2 million of government money for postal ballots, is committed to holding another postal poll of its one million members later this autumn to establish whether they want to apply for further tranches of government funds.

Earlier, Mr Laird, who had a week and a half hour meeting with the full TUC general council, accused it of applying double standards by threatening to suspend the union for accepting the Government money. He argued that there had been many instances in which other unions had broken the TUC's policy of non-cooperation with the Government's 1980 and 1982 Employment Acts. He cited for example, the ballots on the closed shop.

He also said that the union had been liable to legal action by one of its own members if it had failed to apply for the Government funds.

Leading article, page 13

# Review of cowardice executions rejected

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence has rejected a request from the Royal British Legion for a review of all First World War executions for cowardice.

Lord Trefgarne, Under-Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, has ruled: "I fully sympathize with those who feel that injustices were done during World War One, but it would equally be unjust to those who fought and died gallantly in equally appalling conditions to give a general exoneration to those convicted of cowardice, much though our attitude to the offence has changed in the interim."

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour

MIP for Linlithgow who raised the matter in Commons questions, said yesterday: "So much is now known about battle shock and battle exhaustion that the memory of these wretched men should surely have been given the benefit of the doubt."

"It is not even a question of *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, concerning the dead, nothing but good, it is a question of the balance of probabilities."

Lord Trefgarne said that he accepted "that a number of men executed for cowardice at that time, might now, in the light of modern psychiatric knowledge, be judged to have been

suffering from battle exhaustion or battle shock and not therefore fully responsible for their actions."

He added, however, that a review of the "18 or so cases" of execution for cowardice was impracticable because of the lack of medical evidence and because diagnosis could be reached only after lengthy tests and interviews "with the particular individuals."

He said: "The medical view is that no meaningful reappraisal could be made after so many years."

A review of all cases in which cowardice had featured, irrespective of whether the

death sentence had been imposed, was also ruled out of Lord Trefgarne because records had not been retained.

Mr Dalyell said yesterday: "Mistakes were made, and I do not accept Lord Trefgarne's ethical judgement that it would be unjust to those who fought and died gallantly to give a general exoneration."

He said that his grandfather, who had served as a major at Gallipoli, had told his mother "that in at least one case there was nothing that could be called a proper conviction when a soldier was summarily executed."

**Who knows what the future holds**

To find out, watch during the commercial breaks on the 10 o'clock news on ITV tonight.



## Coroner pledges inquiry over 55 killed by fumes on holiday jet

The cause of death of 55 people on the British Airways Boeing 737 at the Ringway airport last Thursday was inhalation of fumes, according to a pathologist's report, the Manchester coroner, Mr Leonard Gorodkin, said yesterday at the opening of the inquest. "I intend to hold a full inquiry into this incident," he said.

Mr Gorodkin said identification of most of the victims had involved pathologists, odontologists working on dental records, and many hours of work by police.

The victims included Mr John Hughes, aged 31, of Liverpool Road, Heywood, Merseyside, who died late on Wednesday night in the intensive care unit at Withington Hospital.

The coroner told the hearing that it had been clear from the outset that visual identification would not be possible in most cases.

"In any event it was not desirable that the next of kin should be put through the harrowing experience of visual identification when so many

bodies were involved," Mr Gorodkin said. At the start of the hearing in the oak-panelled coroners' court, packed with journalists and police officers who have been involved in the police operation, Mr Gorodkin said he would be receiving evidence of identification to enable him to issue appropriate certificates for burial or cremation and to allow funerals to proceed.

The coroner took almost two minutes to read out the names of the victims in alphabetical order. Before reading the list, he told the hearing: "We are dealing with a very tragic incident and with a number of persons but I do not want to just list people as numbers and, therefore, I propose to read the names."

He added: "During the ensuing months I think we should all remember what I will be dealing with is an investigation into the deaths of 55 individuals and not just a number of persons linked together in a tragic incident." The inquest was adjourned after formal evidence of identification from assistant chief constable (operations) of the Greater Manchester force, Mr David Phillips, who was in charge of the police investigation of the disaster.

Mr Phillips told the coroner there had been a fierce fire on flight KI 328 bound for Corfu. Eighty-three people escaped but 54 bodies had to be removed from the aircraft when the fire had been put out.

Mr Gorodkin said that it was important that a full investigation into the incident was carried out and that investigation started immediately, beginning with a thorough investigation and examination of the bodies and their belongings.

John Christopher Lawrence, aged 13, of Linley Lane, Sheffield, who was badly injured in the fire, was said to be "poorly but improving" last night.

Seven other survivors of the disaster are still being treated in hospital. They are continuing to make good recoveries from the effects of smoke.

## Village remains submerged this year



The wash-out summer has meant that the flooded village of Mardale in the Lake District has not made an appearance this year.

The photograph above shows that today the reservoir of Haweswater is at the three-quarters capacity, and there is no trace even of the church steeple of Mardale, which is submerged below.

Last year (right) the village was exposed by the summer drought, which drained the reservoir to only 15 per cent of capacity. Former villagers returned to stroll in the streets, which were flooded when the reservoir was built in 1938.

The wet summer has left British reservoirs as full as any water authority official would wish, although water rates seem likely to go up again next year.

This week's Bank Holiday sunshine was a blessing for the bookmaker William Hill, as well as for holidaymakers.

They would have had to pay out more than £30,000 to punters who bet on rain in London on every day during August. But the bets were off when the London Weather Centre registered a dry 24 hours on Monday.

## Bail refused in £480,000 batteries prosecution

Five men appeared in court in Winchester, Hampshire, yesterday on charges of conspiring together and with others to destroy batteries worth £480,000 belonging to Edison Power Systems (UK) Ltd between July 26 and August 11 this year.

Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Applications for bail on behalf of Walid Mohamed Ahmed, aged 45, Said Kail Muhammad, aged 37, both Iraqi who gave their address as the Kensington Palace Hotel, London, and New Zealand-born Desmond John Hay, aged 40, of Church Lane, Wexham, Slough, were refused.

The three men and another Iraqi, Nazir Subhi Alai, aged 38, of Minister Court, west London, were remanded in custody for seven days.

A fourth Iraqi, Kusai Mohammed Ahmed, aged 26, was granted unconditional bail and ordered to appear in court at Southampton today, after Winchester magistrates were told there would be a prosecution application to have him discharged.

## Client painted bank green

An Irishman, Mr Stephen Flanagan, who painted his local bank green last Monday because he had been refused a loan was remanded on bail by Clerkenwell magistrates in London yesterday.

Mr Flanagan, aged 44, a building contractor, of Richmond Crescent, Islington, admitted criminal damage. A substantial portion of the bank was painted in Limerick green, but the cost of cleaning has not been established.

## Fire chief's offer to resign refused

An offer to resign by Mr Trevor Slevin, the suspended Derbyshire, Chief fire officer, was rejected yesterday at a joint meeting of the County Council's police and personnel committees.

The private meeting was adjourned until next Thursday. Mr Slevin, aged 43, was suspended on full pay in March after an internal audit into fire service accounts and a subsequent police investigation.

## Council wants to sell mortgages

Lambeth council in London is asking 600 home-owners for permission to sell their mortgages to Guinness Mahon, the merchant bank.

Councillor Graham Norwood, the deputy leader of the Labour-controlled council, which hopes to raise £7 million from the sale, said: "This deal will give the council a massive injection of capital overnight instead of waiting for borrowers to repay their housing loans over many years."

## Arsonist to be kept at hospital

Robert Brown aged 18, who has been a fire raiser since he was aged two, was at Teeside Crown Court yesterday ordered to be detained in a security psychiatric hospital.

Brown, of Greenbank Road, Darlington, Co. Durham, had admitted the £30,000 arson of a coffee shop in the town. The court was told he would not be released for at least six years.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$20.00; Belgium 80.00; Canada \$15.00; France 70.00; Germany 70.00; Italy 70.00; Japan 100.00; Netherlands 80.00; New Zealand \$15.00; Norway 80.00; Sweden 80.00; Switzerland 80.00; USA \$15.00; West Germany 70.00.

## 'Flying safe, but not safe enough'

The number of air-crash deaths could be "drastically reduced" if more attention were paid to passenger safety, according to the International Airline Passenger Association (IAPA), which claims to represent more than 100,000 airline users (Robert Schull writes from Amsterdam).

Dr Hans Krakaur, senior vice-president of IAPA, said yesterday: "Aviation is a safe mode of transportation, that could be made much safer."

Recent accidents in which more than 1,200 people died have seriously undermined confidence in flying and underlined the need to improve passenger safety, IAPA believes.

It wants to have more frequent safety checks, the elimination of potentially toxic furnishings, the use of fire-resistant materials on seats, and better safety instructions for passengers.

Contaminated fuel caused a Pan Am passenger jet to make an emergency landing in Japan last month and at least one other airline, Qantas, is diverting flights while pending fuel supplies are tested.

Iron filings, possibly from pipelines of aviation fuel tankers at the airport, are reported to have been found in the fuel, the official said.

## Passengers seek fewer seats in charter planes

Proposals for an enforced reduction in the number of seats on charter and package holiday flights will be put to the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) by a passengers' lobby group.

Sir Brian Stanbridge, director-general of the Airline Users Committee (AUC), said the number of passengers carried should be limited to the levels carried by scheduled flights.

The charter configuration of the Boeing 737 allows for 130 passengers but the scheduled configuration has only 100 seats.

Sir Brian said reports into the Manchester airport Boeing 737 disaster had shown that problems in evacuating the aircraft had contributed to the death toll of 54.

Sir Brian said the AUC would meet Mr Michael Spicer, the Under Secretary of State, for Transport, on September 11 to discuss means of improving airline safety.

Proposals would then be submitted to the CAA, which has the power to regulate air carriers.

Sir Brian said his committee believed many air travellers accepted crowding and discomfort because they knew that greater aircraft usage kept ticket prices low.

"We feel it is deplorable that the cost of airline tickets

should be kept low at the expense of safety," he said.

Mr Fred Yetman, the technical secretary of the British Air Line Pilots' Association, said a passenger overcrowding was one of the aspects covered in a letter to the CAA asking it to re-examine international regulations on passenger evacuation.

British airline services returned to normal yesterday as Boeing 737 jets grounded for engine checks ordered by the CAA were back into service.

A British Airways spokesman said detailed examinations of eight Pratt and Whitney JT8D-engines found with cracks in their combustion chambers were continuing.

The four aircraft affected are expected to remain grounded for at least three days.

Orion Airways said detailed inspection of one Boeing 737 as a precautionary measure after trouble with X-ray had revealed no defects.

British Airways last night gave the all clear to the last of its 13 Boeing 737s requiring inspection under the CAA directive.

Although most European airlines were reportedly checking their 737 fleets, Mr James Moorhouse, the MP and former aircraft designer, called for European air authorities to ground all 737s until they are declared safe.

## Mirror peace formula in danger of foundering

By Alan Hamilton

A tentative peace formula to end the dispute which has kept Mr Robert Maxwell's Mirror Group newspapers off the streets for eight days appeared last night to be in danger of foundering on opposition from the print union involved, the National Graphical Association.

After two days of talks between Mr Maxwell and Mr Tony Dubbins, the association's general secretary, both sides were close to an accommodation on the central issue of the dispute, the transfer of printing of the *Sporting Life* away from what its publisher regards as the unduly expensive and inefficient environment of Fleet Street.

Mr Maxwell wants to move production of the racing paper at once to another of his many printing plants in south London. The peace formula involved delaying the transfer for a maximum of four weeks while the union held further talks on its future, and meanwhile agreed to print all the group's titles without interruption.

Union sources said yesterday that the last night Mr Maxwell had imposed fresh conditions, involving a renegotiation of all the association's house agreements with the Mirror group.

NGA members at the Mirror Group are due to meet this afternoon to consider the peace formula, but union sources were

last night not hopeful of its acceptance. A spokesman for Mr Maxwell confirmed that, once again, no copies of *The Mirror* were being printed in London or Manchester last night.

An emergency edition of the group's racing weekly, the *Sporting Life Weekend*, was, however, produced yesterday at a contract printing plant in Oxfordshire.

Mr Maxwell's desire to move production of the *Sporting Life* to the Oyez Press in Bermondsey, in which he owns a substantial share, arises from his frustration at the apparent inability of printers at the group's Holborn Circus headquarters to cope with new printing technology and to produce the paper accurately and on time. The transfer would be a first step in moving all newspaper production from Holborn Circus, to more modern and less expensive plant elsewhere.

Mr Maxwell is conscious of two forthcoming serious challenges to his traditional readership. Next evening will see the launch of the *Racing Post*, a new daily supported by Arab money which has drawn away several senior *Sporting Life* staff and of Mr Eddy Shah's new national daily which promises to print in full colour, facility which *The Mirror* at present cannot offer.

## 'Judas' gibe on GCHQ pay rises

By Alan Hamilton

Civil Service unions yesterday described as "Judas money" pay rises of up to 25 per cent offered to staff with high technology skills at GCHQ, the Cheltenham-based intelligence gathering centre (Craig Seton writes).

Special additional payments ranging from 8 to 25 per cent have been offered after negotiations between the Treasury and the Staff Federation formed after the Government's ban on trade union membership at GCHQ.

The Treasury yesterday described the offer as "pay additions" to enable GCHQ to recruit and retain staff with highly sought-after skills. Civil Service trade union leaders said the offer was an attempt to bribe those members of the staff still holding out against the union ban and to entice other staff to join the staff federation.

The payments, ranging from £1,100 to £2,250 for communications, science and technology specialists with smaller amounts for trainees - are in addition to the 4 per cent awarded to Civil Servants earlier this year.

The offer comes only a week before TUC discussion at its annual conference of a motion pledging continued support for union "rebels" at GCHQ, and as Civil Service unions give warning of a 24-hour strike if GCHQ unionists are dismissed.

## Joseph's warning to teachers on pay

By Alan Hamilton

Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, yesterday called on teachers' union leaders to attempt to settle their pay dispute and gave a warning that the public would "neither understand nor sympathize" with threats of more disruption in the new school term.

"Negotiations are the only way forward and threats of renewed or intensified disruption cannot help anyone, least of all the children," Sir Keith, in a statement in advance of today's meeting of the Burnham management panel, said.

His plea came after Wednesday's announcement by the biggest union, the National Union of Teachers, of plans for a series of three-day strikes and sanctions as thousands of school children in England and Wales start the autumn term.

Sir Keith reiterated that the Government was ready to approve an extra £1.25 billion for teachers' pay in the next four years but only if a satisfactory agreement about pay and conditions could be reached by mid-October.



General Bernard Rogers, SACEUR, and his wife (left) with Air Chief Marshal Sir David Craig, who handed over command of UK air forces to Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Harding at RAF High Wycombe yesterday (Photograph: Warren Harrison).

## ITV fears revenue loss if BBC takes advertising

By Alan Hamilton

A bleak financial future for all sections of the commercial media would be the inevitable consequence of advertising on the BBC, according to two separate bodies of evidence which have been prepared for the independent committee on BBC financing and which were made public yesterday.

The Independent Television Companies Association, representing all 16 ITV companies, says that even limited advertising on the BBC would threaten the future of its member companies, endanger its distinctive regional alternative service, and put an end to any "adventurous programming".

The Newspaper Society, representing 267 publishers of regional and local papers, says that national expenditure on advertising would fall by £250 million with substantial and, in some cases, devastating, losses for all sections of the media if the BBC carried advertising on all its radio and television channels.

The Society's submission consists largely of an independent report, commissioned from Mr Harold Lind, a media consultant, who examines five ways in which the BBC could generate revenue from advertising.

The most extreme - advertising on all BBC channels - would, his report claims, lose the breakfast television station TV-am £25 million (or 83 per cent) of its revenue, ITV £525 million (42 per cent), national newspapers £90 million (12 per cent), independent local radio £70 million (78 per cent), and regional papers £40 million (4 per cent).

Those losses would result from the BBC taking advertising away from the commercial media, and from the slump in advertising rates.

The least damaging option discussed in the report, and the one preferred by the society, if the government deems advertising (on the BBC) necessary, is that the BBC should allow advertising for four minutes a day at peak time on BBC1 only.

The Society's submission

fell half a point behind the winner. They were joined in second place by the grandmaster, Jonathan Levitt, who won his fifth game in a row against Gavin Crawley and by the international master, Mark Hebden, who defeated Jonathan Levitt.

Belavsky's main rivals, the British grandmasters, Murray Chandler and John Nunn, drew quickly in only 11 moves and

split the functions of "fault correction" and pure maintenance.

The state company's record in reducing manning has given its management some cause for self-congratulation. A target manpower reduction of 38,000 set in 1981 for the end of 1985, was achieved by March 31. It is hoped to reduce the present 147,219 hourly paid staff to 140,000 by the end of 1989-90 a target which looks within reach and which might even be revised downwards.

Sir Robert is making it clear that the guards' decision to keep working is seen as an indication that the "shopfloor" is more willing to assimilate all the new productivity measures than the union leadership pretends.

## Rail productivity schemes to be speeded up

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

British Rail management has been emboldened by the guards' refusal to go on strike over driver-only trains and will seek to accelerate productivity schemes in a number of crucial areas.

The board's new confidence is likely to be enhanced by a recalled annual meeting of the National Union of Railwaymen which will be under pressure to modify its opposition to management-inspired efficiency measures.

The key productivity ideas include the "open station" and "trainman" concepts which are at the centre of the industrial strategy drawn up by Sir Robert Reid, British Rail chairman, to wipe out the state company's £400 million deficit. About 25 per cent of a total 2,376 stations are operated on an "open" basis. NUR personnel at those stations are normally on duty to sell tickets, but there are no staff at barriers to check that passengers have bought them.

Guards are expected to perform the checking procedure on the trains themselves, and in cases where the stations are unmanned, they also act as "conductors" and issue tickets.

The NUR has co-operated with this trend, but will find that more flexibility is expected.

The "trainman" concept has encountered opposition, from the NUR and more particularly from Aslef, the train drivers' union.

Under that system there would be one line of promotion to driver. That would break down the traditional demar-

## Piping contest lures the exiles home

From Angus Nicol, Oban

The Silver Medal was won by Lance Corporal Gordon Walker, Royal Highland Fusiliers playing the Lament for Sir James MacDonald of the Isles.

The full results are: Gold Medal: 2 Alfred Morrison (The Lament for Sir James MacDonald), 3 James MacCallum (The Battle of the Marston), 4 Angus MacCallum (The Lament for Sir James MacDonald), 5 Angus MacCallum (The Lament for Sir James MacDonald), 6 Angus MacCallum (The Lament for Sir James MacDonald), 7 Angus MacCallum (The Lament for Sir James MacDonald), 8 Angus MacCallum (The Lament for Sir James MacDonald), 9 Angus MacCallum (The Lament for Sir James MacDonald), 10 Angus MacCallum (The Lament for Sir James MacDonald).

Silver Medal: 1 Lance Corporal Gordon Walker, 2 Alfred Morrison (The Lament for Sir James MacDonald), 3 James MacCallum (The Battle of the Marston), 4 Angus MacCallum (The Lament for Sir James MacDonald), 5 Angus MacCallum (The Lament for Sir James MacDonald), 6 Angus MacCallum (The Lament for Sir James MacDonald), 7 Angus MacCallum (The Lament for Sir James MacDonald), 8 Angus MacCallum (The Lament for Sir James MacDonald), 9 Angus MacCallum (The Lament for Sir James MacDonald), 10 Angus MacCallum (The Lament for Sir James MacDonald).

The Senior Piobaireachd was won by Donald MacPherson, with a memorable performance of the Lament for Padruig of MacCrimmon, a tune written after his pupil, John MacKay, had heard a false report that Padruig Og had died.

The Junior Piobaireachd was won by Donald MacPherson, with a memorable performance of the Lament for Padruig of MacCrimmon, a tune written after his pupil, John MacKay, had heard a false report that Padruig Og had died.

The Young Piobaireachd was won by Donald MacPherson, with a memorable performance of the Lament for Padruig of MacCrimmon, a tune written after his pupil, John MacKay, had heard a false report that Padruig Og had died.

The Youngest Piobaireachd was won by Donald MacPherson, with a memorable performance of the Lament for Padruig of MacCrimmon, a tune written after his pupil, John MacKay, had heard a false report that Padruig Og had died.

The Youngest Piobaireachd was won by Donald MacPherson, with a memorable performance of the Lament for Padruig of MacCrimmon, a tune written after his pupil, John MacKay, had heard a false report that Padruig Og had died.



## Tour operators accused of exploiting the right to surcharge

Tour operators are cynically exploiting the right to surcharge customers, according to the magazine *Holidays Which?* published today.

The magazine, found variations of 50 per cent or more in surcharges imposed by different tour operators for almost identical holidays.

On one holiday in Greece in June Grecian made no surcharge, while OSL charged an extra £21.30 a person.

The Association of British Travel Agents' code of conduct says that operators should add surcharges only for costs arising for reasons beyond their control, and that they should provide a reasonable written explanation.

*Holidays Which?* claims that some operators have been adding extra charges to cover

unsold seats, agents' commission and handling fees. Airtrav's a customer that this increased an airline surcharge from £9.69 to £20. The magazine also complains that explanations were "in the main far from reasonable".

One tour operator, Wings, wrote: "We are not able to enter into a detailed costing of your holiday. Whilst it would readily explain the calculation of the surcharge, we would also have to provide detailed information regarding the airline, transfer and accommodation contracts, something we regret we are unwilling to do".

The report alleges some "curious" surcharges among 465 cases of which they were sent details.

One company, Tentek, imposed fuel and currency

surcharges totalling nearly £50 on a coach and camping holiday in Normandy. It claimed that it had to pay the camps in American dollars.

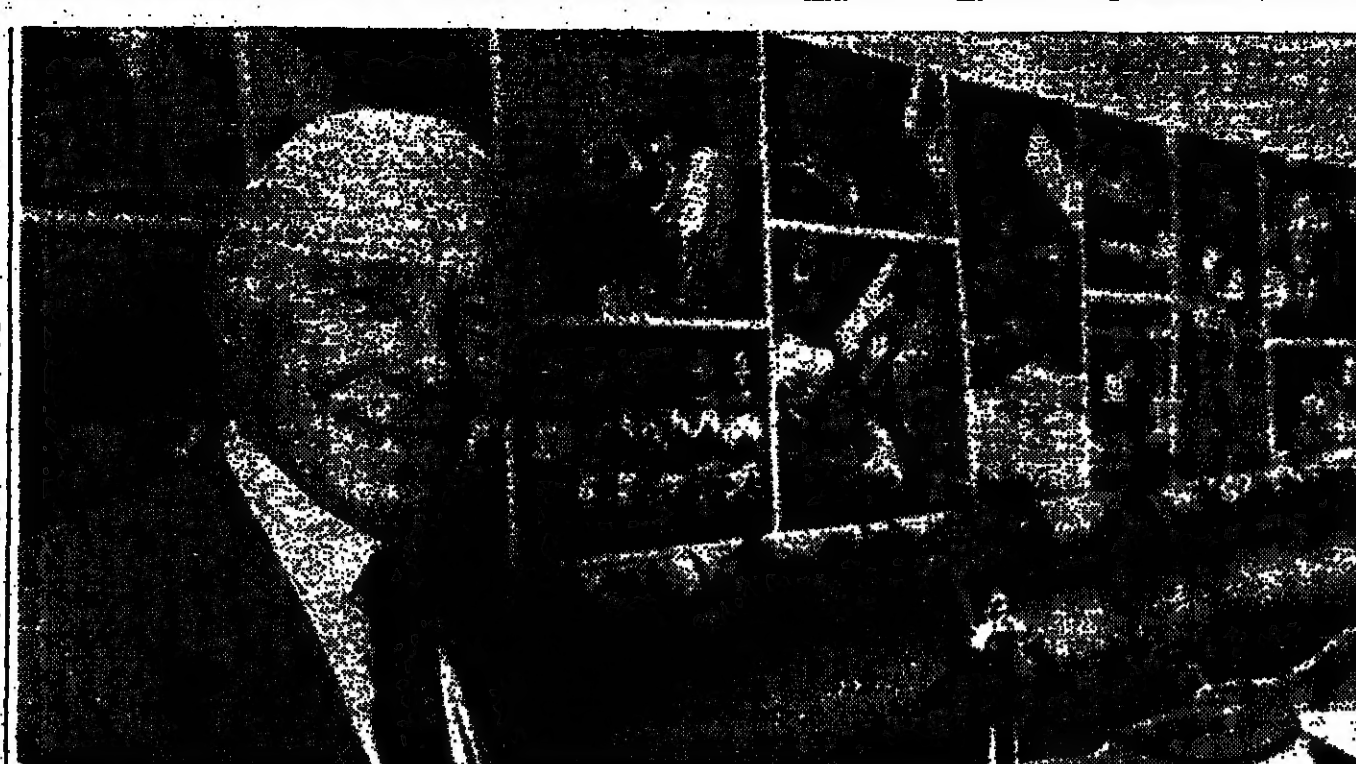
Essex Holidays the magazine says, made an aviation surcharge of £19.50 before it had a firm contact with the airline, and Page add Moy, offering hotel holidays by the Italian Lakes, was levying a fuel surcharge of £15.17 and a currency surcharge of £9.53. Citia, the biggest tour operator to Italy, was imposing only an aviation surcharge of £10.

Not all tour operators can be trusted to play fair on surcharges, the magazine states.

Almost none offer gains on one currency against losses on another.

On a typical package holiday to Crete in May, when £1 was worth 170 drachmas, the tour operator would have saved at least £20 because the brochure prices were set when £1 was worth 149 drachmas, the magazine calculates. That saving allows for increased transport costs of up to £10 because in the same period the pound fell against the dollar.

The ABTA said yesterday that any specific complaints it received would be investigated.



Sir Matt Busby, president and former manager of Manchester United Football Club, at the ground after unveiling a 30ft mural depicting the Old Trafford team's 100 year history (Photograph: Mike Aron).

## Import curb lifts cost of school clothes

Children's school clothes are heavily over-priced because of trade protectionism, the Consumers' Association claims in the September issue of *Which?* published today. The magazine says the effect of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) which limits cheap clothes imports from developing countries such as Hong Kong and India, is particularly felt in the price of children's clothes.

This is because import quotas do not distinguish between children's and adults' clothes. As there is usually more profit on adults' clothes, developing countries prefer to fill their quotas with those.

The Silberton report, a government study published in December last year, concluded that the arrangement had pushed up clothes prices by an average of 5 per cent. *Which?* claims the effect on children's clothes prices has been much worse.

The present MFA expires in July 1986, and the association has called for it to be abandoned or, at the very least, liberalized.

The Silberton report suggested that if the MFA was scrapped, unemployment could fall by about 37,000 after five years because British industry would be made more competitive, enabling developing countries to buy more exports.

The Government has indicated it is willing to liberalize the MFA, but Labour Party spokesmen have argued its maintenance is vital to the British textile industry.

*Which?* says school uniform prices range from £4 to £5 for a shirt or blouse for a child aged 10, and £7 to £10 for a pair of trousers.

Mr Harry Leach, president of the British Textile Confederation, said: "Unless we can achieve a properly negotiated extension of the MFA then its original aim of increased support for low-cost suppliers through greater access to our market will never be achieved."

## Visitors at record level

By David Smith

A total of 1.5 million foreign tourists visited Britain in June, the highest number ever, according to official figures published yesterday. They spent £455 million.

The number of overseas visitors to Britain in June was 14 per cent up on the corresponding month of last

year, and 27 per cent up on 1983. The figures included a high proportion of Americans taking advantage of the pound's low level against the dollar.

This summer's visitors have included 20,000 members of the American Bar Association, plus partners in London for their annual meeting.

## Dear Mum, letters are up by 16m

By Alan Hamilton

Dear Mum, I am writing to let you know that I have written another 40 letters in the next year, I shall become an average British letter writer.

I was told to tell you this yesterday by the Letter Writing Bureau, a consortium of pen and paper manufacturers and the Post Office, who have produced their annual report saying that we all wrote 16 million more personal letters to each other last year, and that at this rate we will be heading for an all-time record.

They told me we now write twice as many letters as your grandparents did, and they found all this out by questioning a sample of 4,000 letter writers, backed up by Post Office statistics. I can just hear you saying that if they'd asked me they would have got a different picture.

I'm sorry not to have written lately, but you see Mum, women write twice as many letters as men - 461 million last year compared with men's 234 million from us husbands, sons and boy friends. This explains why you keep writing to me asking when I'm going to write.

Mind you, I'm much more likely to write to you now that I live in the south. Those of you still north of Watford Gap are relatively poor letter writers, and if you were Welsh you would be the worst of the lot, according to the report. However, you Scots are alleged in the survey to be the worst at writing thank-you letters; did you ever get the writing paper I sent for Christmas?

I should really have sent you a large canvas sack instead; the Scots, although poor at writing letters, are the greatest hoarders of those they receive.

Honestly, Mum, I would phone more often, but it's so expensive. You will be surprised to know that those with a phone are more likely to write letters than those without; the bureau people think it has something to do with growing out of the novelty of the phone, and knowing when a letter is more appropriate.

Yes, I know that young people nowadays write almost as many letters as their parents, with general news and correspondence with pen-pals heading the list, and love letters and fan mail to pop stars well down the list. But you see, Mum, I am at that in-between age, too old to write love letters and too young to write to my grandchildren. I wonder why youngsters in the Midlands and East Angles are the most ardent writers of love letters?

I know you are going to ask why some of the 53 million more personal letters we sent last year compared with 1981 didn't come from me to you. Well frankly, Mum, I have become a bit immune to the Post Office marketing campaign urging us all to write to each other, and I don't often go into those shops where they sell all that pretty coloured stationery.

Oh, but of course I agree with the 72 per cent of those questioned who did not think that letter writing was old-fashioned, and of course I agree with the 80 per cent who thought that a letter was the easiest way of saying something awkward or embarrassing. You know how I hate ringing you up to apologize for not writing.

Frankly, Mum, the real reason is that the Post Office is always shut when I get home, and I never seem to have 50p for the stamp machine. Write soon. Your loving son.

## Complaints about errors by cash card dispensers

Holders of cash cards need stronger safeguards, the National Consumer Council said today in a report which investigated two dozen serious complaints concerning automated teller machines (Robin Young writes).

The NCC emphasized that the number of complaints was tiny compared with the millions of cash-card transactions in 1984. Barclays Bank had queries for about one in 250.

But after publishing a report on banking services, the NCC received complaints from more than 60 customers who had claimed to be out of pocket, one by as much as £2,500.

Complainants ranged from a cryogenist to a senior lawyer, and their grievances fell into three categories.

There were mechanical problems, when the cash dispensers gave customers less money than

they had asked for, but the full amount appeared on bank statements.

Some complaints were the result of human error within the bank or to customer misunderstanding.

A third group concerned "phantom" withdrawals, which showed up on computer records at times when customers claimed they had taken no money out.

Some complaints had been satisfactorily resolved, but most remained unsettled. The consumer council said banks could be more willing to give customers the benefit of the doubt.

If banks would not accept liability where the customer raises reasonable doubts about a transaction, and the bank could not prove that the cash card was used by the customer, legislation limiting the liability of card holders may be necessary, the NCC said.

## Little interest in farmland as investment

Agricultural land prices have reached a plateau, and in the case of less productive holdings, have dropped by about 10 per cent in the past six months, according to a survey by the Institute of Agricultural Economics at Oxford University.

Auction values, even for the best land, have scarcely varied in the past two years.

Financial institutions have for the most part lost interest in farmland, and the market is described as "very thin, with sales dwindling to a trickle". An expected fall in farm incomes, as a result of the imposition of milk quotas and uncertainty about cereal prices, is blamed.

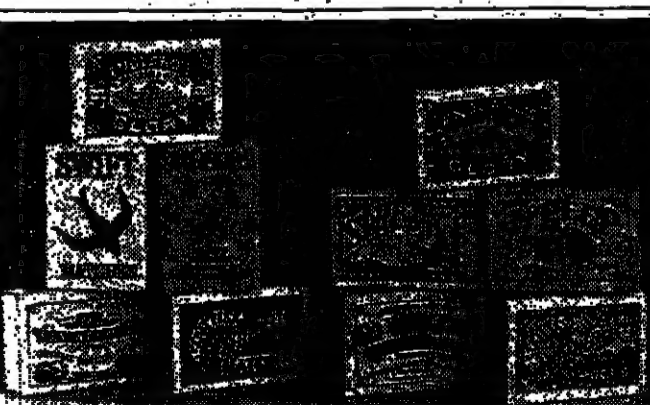
## Golfers threaten to resign over loan demand

Some members of the Kingswood golf club in Leatherhead, Surrey, are threatening to leave after a £1 million take-over by a firm of accountants.

The new owners, Mr Stephen Harley and Mr Paul Rousledge, insist that members pay £500 in unsecured debenture by October 1, or have their membership terminated when their subscription expires.

The club's 500 members face a collective bill of around £250,000 and fear a big increase in subscriptions in 1987.

Mr Harley said: "We have made no secret that we are asking the members for a £500 interest-free loan for as long as they stay as a member."



## Match makers fight to win back smokers

Bryant & May, Britain's only wood match manufacturer, is investing £3.5 million in its Liverpool factory in an attempt to lure smokers who have switched to disposable lighters.

The company, which celebrates its 125th anniversary next year, is totally revamping its range of regional match brands. New machinery worth £3.5 million will introduce four colour printing and increase productivity in a British match market worth £75 million last year.

The match market has steadily declined since 1975 with the increased use of disposable lighters, and more people giving up smoking.

But Mr Alan Houston, Bryant & May's group marketing manager, said yesterday the match is still very much a part of British life, out-selling ball-point pens (£60 million), tomato sauce (£54 million) and chewing gum (£46 million).

Although the company holds a 37 per cent share of the total British market, matches produced in the Eastern block countries and Europe account for 17 to 18 per cent.

The company is installing three new packaging machines to boost sales of its biggest single brand, Swan Vesta.

which accounts for 46 per cent of total match sales and celebrated its centenary last year.

A recent company survey of the United Kingdom match and lighter market showed that more than six million of Britain's estimated 14 million smokers buy matches once a week and slightly less than two thirds choose standard size boxes.

Other brands which will boast re-designed matchboxes include England's Glory (sold mainly in the Midlands and North); Scottish Bluebell (Scotland); Brynmawr (London and the South-east); and Swift and Bo-Bop (Northern Ireland).

The British match market first went into decline with a shortage of raw materials in the Second World War. The Government encouraged the use of refillable lighters and in 1945 it had steadily fallen. It climbed back to another peak in the late 1950s and 1960s and then again between 1972 and 1975, Mr Houston said.

Since then public health warnings against smoking, a decline in smokers, and wider usage of lighters had meant a steady 2 per cent decline in the match market every year.

## 11-day-old baby in gas blast rescue

A baby aged 11 days and his mother were dragged from piles of rubble by firemen after an explosion ripped through their home in the Toxteth area of Liverpool yesterday.

Ten people, two of them children, were taken to hospital after the explosion, believed to have been caused by gas, which destroyed three houses.

The explosion scattered debris over a wide area, damaging 13 houses nearby.

The police said later that the baby, Jason Kamerlihi, was recovering well at Myrtle Street children's hospital, Liverpool.

The child's mother, Mrs Susan Kamerlihi, aged 22, suffered minor head injuries and a neighbour, Mrs Mary Jones, aged 27, suffered burns. They were taken to the Royal Liverpool Hospital for observation.

## Reuters set to take control of Visnews

Reuters, the international news agency, is poised to take a controlling interest in Visnews, its London-based television equivalent.

An attempt by Reuters in 1983 to take control was blocked by the trustees, but their objections now appear to have been overcome after assurances that the fundamental nature of the organization will remain unchanged.

Mr Michael Nelson, deputy managing director of Reuters, said the deal would give the agency an interest in a wider range of media products, complementing their news and financial information services.

Under the agreement, Reuters would buy two thirds of the BBC's shares, paying a sum thought to be between £2.5 million and £3 million. That would give the BBC and the other three broadcasting organizations an 11.25 per cent stake each.

Mr Peter Marshall, general manager of Visnews, said yesterday: "It confirms Reuters' confidence in what we have been doing and what we plan to do". One of the areas for expansion being looked at is the European cable market.

The basic 8mm video deck, available from October, sells at £499.95.

## Test for agoraphobia sufferers

By a Staff Reporter

A clinic for agoraphobics will be set up later this year at the Maudsley Hospital in London.

A treatment study of chronic agoraphobics will also start in mid-October at the hospital to test two possible treatments for agoraphobia and panic disorder: exposure (behaviour therapy) and the use of the drug, Alprazolam.

Professor Isaac Marks, professor of experimental psychopathology at the Institute of Psychiatry, said yesterday the tests will try to resolve issues of whether the treatments work individually or succeed in combination.

"We hope to follow up the tests later, when the clinic gets under way on a three-year basis", Professor Marks said.

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Are you busy building up a business... or working in a job with no company pension?

If so, you'll know it's tough finding time for other long term plans - let alone thinking about a pension.

But just a few seconds of your time now could make all the difference when you retire. As a business person you'll know that time costs money - but have you ever thought just how much?

The illustrations show why it makes good sense to plan your pension NOW. At 36 years old, Mr S. could start to build up a hefty pension fund for his retirement, but if he'd started at 34 - an astonishing difference! As you can see, the longer you delay, the smaller your rewards at retirement.

**NOW?**

YOUR PENSION FUND AT 65

Mr S aged 34. Retiring 65. Premium £50 gross per month (only £35 after tax relief at 30%).

Projected Pension Fund	£252,828
To provide a Full Pension	£41,280 p.a.
or Lump Sum plus Reduced Pension	£24,602 p.a.

**IN TWO YEARS?**

YOUR PENSION FUND AT 65

Mr S aged 36. Retiring 65. Premium £50 gross per month (only £35 after tax relief at 30%).

Projected Pension Fund	£200,545
To provide a Full Pension	£32,228 p.a.
or Lump Sum plus Reduced Pension	£19,513 p.a.

contributions. This is possible, right up to the maximum 17½% of your earnings\*.

If, however, there comes a time when money is tight, the Personal Pension Plan allows you to reduce your contributions - and, if things are critical, stop them altogether. Provided you start paying again within two years the fund will accept your contributions as before.

The younger you start contributing, the greater the reward. However, at any age younger than 65 (and still working) you can join the scheme. At the outset you select a retirement age between 60 and 70, but even that is flexible when you come to retire.

For a Personal Illustration of the lump sum and pension that you can afford and which will suit your future needs, just complete and post the coupon. It won't even cost you a stamp.

## THE TAX-MAN'S CONTRIBUTION

Personal Pensions are outstanding investments because of the considerable tax concessions you get. You receive maximum relief on your contributions - at the highest rate you pay on your earnings.

In addition, your contributions go into a special Sun Alliance Fund which is free of most UK taxes, which means your investment can grow much faster.

Naturally, your pension cheque is subject to income tax, but if you decide you want a lump sum on retirement it is paid entirely tax-free. (About one-third of your benefits can be taken in this way). Furthermore, should you die before retirement all your contributions would be refunded free of income tax and capital gains tax.

So you can see that if you do not have a pension it's a sad waste of a golden opportunity. With the Sun Alliance Personal Pension Plan you could be enjoying the fruits of your work long after it is over. Without your pension plan, the income tax you pay when you're working is lost and gone forever.

## IS THIS YOU?

Mr K runs successful Antique business. Aged 30 - wants to retire at 60. Will put aside £50 a month (Actual cost will only be £30 a month as he pays tax at the rate of 40%).

Full Pension - £27,996 p.a.

or

Lump Sum plus Reduced Pension - £18,498 p.a.

Mr G (Baker) aged 48. Wanting to retire at 65, he can afford to save £150 gross a month, being paid off his mortgage (After tax relief at 50% it will cost only £75 per month).

Full Pension - £19,897 p.a.

or

Lump Sum plus Reduced Pension - £11,863 p.a.

## PAY WHAT YOU CAN AFFORD

Your income may vary. Hopefully, it will keep on going up, and you will want to increase your

**Lateline**

If there is anything further you wish to know about the plan our lines are open each weekday evening until 8 o'clock. Experienced staff will be happy to help. Just call us on

**Horsham (0403) 59009**

## Application Form

Send now for this FREE, no-obligation illustration

If you would like to see a Personal Illustration of the benefits you could receive if you joined the Sun Alliance Personal Pension Plan, just complete and post the coupon (no stamp needed) to -

**Yes please, I would like to see what pension benefits you can illustrate for me.**

I understand that no obligation and no cost is involved in my request.

1. Surname  (Please print in full)

2. Forename(s)

Address

Postcode

Date of Birth  /  /

Age

Occupation

Name of Broker/Agent (if any)

The maximum amount you may invest in your pension each month is £10. The maximum investment is 17½% of your earnings\*.

3. I plan to invest £  each month (e.g. £30, £50, £70, £100 - or any other amount you wish to choose).

or I plan to invest £  each year (maximum £200 p.a.)

4. I intend to retire at age  (select any age from 60 to 70)

\*For full details of pension rules and conditions, please refer to the Sun Alliance Personal Pension Plan booklet.

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125th Anniversary



## Post complaints rise by third as delivery delays worsen

By Robin Young

Complaints about postal services were up by more than a third last year, because the Post Office regularly failed to meet its own targets for the delivery of first and second class mail, and performed worse than in the previous year.

In its annual report, published yesterday the Post Office Users National Council records that it received 6,568 complaints in 1984/85, compared with 4,814 the previous year. The complaints were principally about delays in delivery, aggravated by industrial action, and the post office closure programme.

The council expresses concern that Post Office management was devoting its main efforts to achieving government set financial targets, making it more difficult to achieve quality of service.

In a statement issued after publication of the report the Post Office said that there had been a marked improvement in performance since the period which the report covered.

The Post Office had launched

a £2 million campaign for improvement of service, and sent senior managers around the country to examine and where possible improve the system. Specially trained permanent mail inspectors are to start work early next year.

The Post Office says it is handling 42 million letters a day, the biggest flow since 1949.

	First class Target 90% delivered by next working day	Second class Target 90% delivered by next working day
Apr-June 83	88.4	93.7
Apr-June 84	88.2	92.6
July-Sept 83	88.7	93.8
July-Sept 84	88.4	91.7
Oct-Dec 83	88.4	91.9
Oct-Dec 84	88.7	93.0
Jan-Mar 84	88.1	93.3
Jan-Mar 85	88.2	92.9
May 85	87.4	91
June 85	88.1	94.2
July 85	88.9	93.5

Source: The Post Office

## IBA asks for ban on 'subliminal image' case

The Independent Broadcasting Authority has been given leave by a High Court Judge to seek orders stopping a prosecution being brought against it by Mr Morris McWhirter for allegedly broadcasting a subliminal image.

A picture of his face on a nude female body was allegedly flashed on screen for a fraction of a second during *Spitting Image*, the satirical puppet show, last year.

Mr McWhirter, chairman of

the Freedom Association and editor of the *Guinness Book of Records*, took out a summons against Mr John Whitney, the authority's director-general.

Mr Justice Webster, sitting in private, has decided that the authority has "an arguable case".

The authority will ask the High Court at a full hearing at a later date to quash Mr McWhirter's summons and ban the magistrates from hearing the case.

## Cricketers knocking on Yorkshire's door

By Rupert Morris

There is a belief among Yorkshire cricket followers that within five years there will be a coloured player in the Yorkshire team.

Ziaat Hussain and Saleem Khan, both aged 15, share an ambition to play for their home county and have shown sufficient talent for Mr Anthony Kingett, manager of the two junior teams at Laisterdyke Cricket Club, to speak of them as potential Yorkshire players.

They both open the batting and the bowling, often play in the second senior team, and will be challenging for the first team next year when Laisterdyke hope to be promoted to the first division of the Bradford League, a breeding-ground for many county players.

For the moment Ziaat and Saleem enjoy the comradeship of their teammates, and the support of their parents, and seem unaware of any disadvantages associated with the colour of their skin.

But Mr Kingett says: "There are one or two clubs in the league where you never see a coloured face, and even here there are some members who let slip the odd remark about young white players who are being kept out of the side."

Accusations of racism have been rife in Yorkshire for many years and gain credence from the fact that Yorkshire is the only first-class county never to have had a coloured player in its first or second team - in spite of the size of the Asian and West Indian communities in such cities as Bradford and Leeds.

Last season two black Gloucestershire players were abused and pelted with banana skins by a large crowd at Scarborough. Other first-class players have complained of racist taunts from Yorkshire crowds.

Mr Sidney Fielden, a member of the Yorkshire committee, who was charged last year with



Ziaat Hussain (left) and Saleem Khan, who hope to play for Yorkshire

the job of attracting ethnic minorities to the county ground at Headingley, has no illusions about many members' attitudes. When he invited some black children round the Yorkshire team's dressing-rooms last year, a fellow committee member asked why he was not doing the same for white children.

A large majority of Yorkshire members still favour the retention of the club's rule, unique among first-class counties, that its players must be born within the county boundaries.

Mr Solly Adam, a Pakistani who captains Batley in the

Yorkshire Council League, where 40 per cent of players are coloured, believes Yorkshire should change its rules.

"We have a player in our second team called Muhammad Arif, who is just 13, and made 96 in his first innings for us. He has played for Yorkshire Schools, but he could not play for Yorkshire because he did not come here till he was three years old. There are many like Arif."

But Mr Adam, who resigned from Yorkshire Cricket Club over the issue, says the Asian community bears much of the responsibility for the failure to integrate.

- Straw's potential
- Birth vaccine
- Oil technique
- Evolution theory
- Fighting strokes
- Women scientists

## Wider use of straw as fuel and as land nutrient is outlined by specialists

Progress in developing ways of better ploughing of straw back into the land as a nutrient instead of burning it was described by Mr Dudley Christman, a soil and plant nutrition specialist at the British Association at Strathclyde University, Glasgow, yesterday.

The results of research at the Rothamsted experimental station, at Harpenden, Hertfordshire, were presented to a special meeting convened to review the controversy of straw disposal by farmers.

Outlining the scale of the problem, Mr Brian Finney of the Agricultural Development and Advisory Service, at Silsoe, Bedfordshire, said the proportion of cereals and oilseed rape which were the source of the straw had increased from 25 per cent to about 75 per cent during the past 20 years.

As yields of grain and straw rose, demand for the material for bedding had decreased, and farmers sought a quick and easy means of disposing of the unwanted straw. Burning had got rid of six million tons in 1984, rather more than in the previous year.

Mr Finney gave a breakdown of cereal straw production for 1983:

● Wheat: Straw baled and removed 3.12 million tons;

straw burnt in the field 4.60 million tons; straw ploughed in 0.17 million tons.

● Barley: Baled 4.26 million tons; burnt 0.98 million tons; ploughed 0.07 million tons.

● Oats: Baled 0.20 million tons; burnt 0.04 million tons; nothing ploughed.

The most important use for straw that is baled is livestock bedding and feed. The total use on the farm was unlikely to change, in Mr Finney's view, unless fuel prices rose substantially, and straw became an attractive fuel. The uses to

which it could be put were heating, grain - drying straw for glasshouse or mushroom units. The uses away from the farm were not expanding sufficiently to make any impact on the surplus available, Mr Finney said. But there was some interest in paper production, boards for building, and to replace chipboard and soft woods, packaging products, and briquettes for fuel.

Mr Christian said the proportion of straw burnt in the field seemed likely to increase from the present 7 per cent as farmers tried alterna-

tives to burning. However, the straw would have to be ploughed in 15 to 20 centimetres deep to offset adverse effects of decomposing straw. That might not be possible on shallow soils, and on heavy soils it might lead to difficulty in preparing seed beds.

Burial to straw could help to improve soil fertility on light land, he said. It could also help in retaining nitrate which would otherwise be washed from the soil during the winter in run-off.

Other methods of using straw were described by Dr David White, of the Ministry of Agriculture. He said a key use for straw was fuel, and already, 170,000 tonnes a year were burnt for heating farmhouses, small glasshouses, animal houses, and crop-drying installations.

While there were a few industrial examples of straw used as a fuel, the equipment required to handle and burn such a bulky material, was more expensive than that even in areas of plentiful supply. The situation would change as fossil fuels were further depleted.

There was a potential for using 1.2 million tonnes of straw annually as pulp in paper-making, but straw would have to show technical and economic advantages if it was to be more widely exploited.

## Vaccine key to future birth control

A contraceptive vaccine offering women a lifelong protection could be developed within five years, a leading researcher said.

The vaccine, intended for women in their thirties who do not want any more children, would possibly give many years of contraception in a single immunization, Dr Dennis Lincoln said.

It would be developed from anti-bodies to sperm produced by the body's self-defence system, which rendered some men infertile.

"These anti-bodies are an example of natural contraception and we now believe we have the technology to exploit nature and to produce the basis for the vaccine," Dr Lincoln, director of the Medical Research Council's reproductive biology unit in Edinburgh, said.

A crude form of the treatment has already been used on female monkeys at the unit, making them sterile for a year or more. The animals' sexual behaviour was not affected, and they later became fertile again.

Dr Lincoln suggested in his address to the British Association that humans were 10,000 times more sexually active than rabbits and estimated that there were 1,000 million acts of sexual intercourse every year.

Two million people a year were playing "sexual roulette" by not using effective methods of contraception, he said.

## Genetic changes in marine species

A new theory about the processes of evolution was proposed by Dr Donald Williamson, a marine biologist. He put forward the idea during a special meeting of the zoology section of the association discussing the latest findings of the factors influencing the rate of reproduction of marine life.

In particular, the conditions in the Antarctic waters which have become so increasingly important as a fishery area by the international trawler fleet was under review.

Dr Williamson, from Liverpool University's research unit at Port Erin on the Isle of Man, is a specialist in the family of marine life called echinoderms, which comprise sea urchins, star fish and sea lilies.

From a scrutiny of every stage of growth of such creatures, he concluded that the evolution of some of the species involved changes that did not follow the accepted patterns of evolution.

If his theory is correct, it could explain many anomalies ranging from odd characters of haemoglobin in the blood of higher animals and other features in lower ones that constantly puzzle zoologists.

The conventional view is that from man down, each multi-cellular animal evolved along a line of descent stretching back at least as far as cell-cellular organisms. That line of descent is assumed to be the same for all species of the animal kingdom.

shape and sperm, embryos, larvae and juvenile and the physiology and behaviour of each of these phases in development.

Hence, for any animal a branching diagram can be drawn showing its ancestry and relationships.

Dr Williamson is not disputing that evolution has taken place, or that the basis of evolution is descent with variation and natural selection. But he presented evidence of an additional mechanism whereby fundamental genetic changes could be introduced into a species.

He likens the process to that now carried out deliberately in the laboratory by genetic engineering. That is when genetic material snipped from one organism is attached to a virus, and that virus is used as a carrier to infect, and hence effect, a transfer of the characteristics to a different species.

His evidence comes from the discovery that many of his echinoderms do not need to go through their larval stage of development.

However, the idea that a species has evolved to include in its lifespan a stage of development that is unnecessary and redundant is a converse of the accepted notion of the way evolution operates. Selection of the fittest and the discarding of useless functions would be the expected processes.

## Games aid for stroke victims

Ball games such as French cricket would be useful in helping people to overcome the jerky movements associated with strokes, Parkinson's disease and other forms of brain damage, Dr David Lee, a senior psychologist, told delegates.

He described tests by his research group at Edinburgh University which showed that handicapped people found it easier to reach for or catch a moving object than to pick up a static one.

The experiments, done with tennis balls, emerged from research into vision and movement.

The scientists have been studying the type of perfect co-ordination which diving sea-birds need, and which separates sportsmen with the eye and judgement of an Ian Botham from the average cricketer.

Dr Lee showed films of people whose arm and hand movement was improved from five or six jerky actions to two smooth movements.

The reason an apparently more difficult action is the easier to perform is explained by "the rate of dilation".

This is the way the brain allows for the increasing size of an approaching object.

Dr Lee's group has measured the rate of dilation in studies of diving gannets. The members were intrigued by the birds' timing in adopting a streamlined shape before plunging into the water.

When the bird dived from a low height, and when acceleration was at its greatest, streamlining occurred close to the surface of the water. The streamlining took place half a second before entry when a dive was from about 10ft, and occurred up to three seconds before plunging into the water when made from more than 60ft.

## Women scientists 'like shooting stars'

Women scientists are like shooting stars, their early brilliance fading quickly into obscurity, a male colleague said.

The reason suggested is not a lack of scientific ability on the part of women or discrimination against them, but the conflict facing them between career and family commitments.

The main problem seems to lie in the male-oriented family structure, in which when the demands of husbands' and wives' careers conflict it is the former which almost invariably predominates, Dr Ben Marín of the science policy research unit at Sussex said.

He was reporting on a study into the career patterns of women in radio astronomy. The study aimed to explain why women were apparently "withered out" of their profession.

The women scientists were at least as competent as the men, but "even less capable male colleagues have often gone on to achieve greater success in their careers", he said.

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The development of more subtle approaches to the exploration and extraction of oil from the North Sea was needed to keep the industry in operation into the next century, Dr Donald Hallett, chief geologist of British Petroleum, told the association.

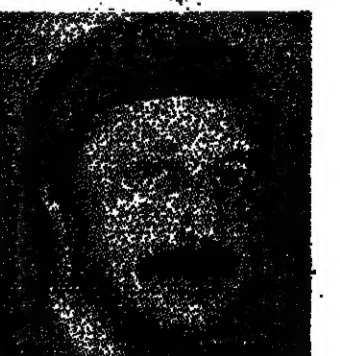
He said North Sea production would peak at 2.7 million barrels a day next year, declining to 1.5 million barrels by the end of the century.

He described the "much more subtle approaches" needed to get at the more

difficult and the smaller, oil accumulations that had to be found and profitably extracted.

These techniques with the potential to point to possible areas, reduce the level of risk, and optimise the expenditure on exploration varied in scale from the global to the microscopic.

One of the global methods under development was the use of remote sensing from satellites. Based primarily on radar, it would show icy features on the sea floor



Professor Templeton, defending embryo research

Human embryos used in research hold the blueprint for life and should not be regarded as "life itself", according to Professor Allan Templeton, of Aberdeen University.

Opponents of such research could cause a disaster for medicine and for thousands of infertile Britons, he said.

Campaigners against in vitro fertilisation, including Mr Enoch Powell, had created "a nightmare" for scientists and doctors, threatening an end to "the most promising development in human reproductive research".

Studies of the whole process of conception gave insights into congenital abnormalities such as spina bifida and Down's syndrome.

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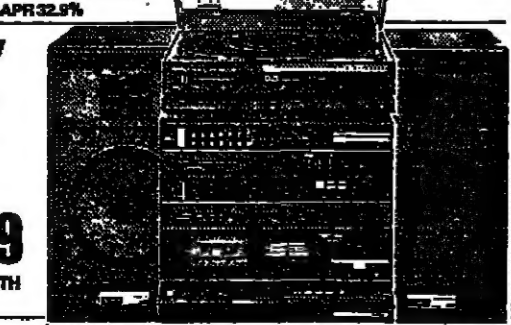
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## New strategy to hem in Russians Nato fleets go on offensive

From Rodney Cowton, on board the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Fort Austin, western Atlantic

Senior naval commanders yesterday split over an important switch in Nato tactics towards an offensive posture designed to contain the growth of Russian seapower.

The new strategy implies having the ability in war to deploy major naval forces into the Norwegian Sea to contain Soviet ships and submarines emerging from their bases in the Kola peninsula, and if necessary to attack the bases.

Next month, signalling the implementation of this approach, a battle group led by the US aircraft carrier America will sail deep into the Norwegian Sea. It will be the culmination of the Ocean Safari exercise, now in its early stages in the western Atlantic.

Basic Nato naval strategy until now has been, in time of war, to contain Soviet forces at a line running from Greenland and Iceland to the northern coast of the UK.

However, Admiral Wesley MacDonald, Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic, said the Norwegian Sea and the Atlantic were intertwined. "If we do not control the Norwegian Sea, if you allow free access to the large modern and capable Soviet fleet, then you have exposed the sealines of communication to the threat of that force. If you deploy forward you neutralise some, we would hope all, of that threat."

Just what the new tactics implied was set out by Vice-Admiral Henry Mustin, the American commander of the Striking Fleet (Atlantic).

Emphasising that they were his personal views, he said: "Deterrence with conventional forces must contain a credible threat of retaliation with non-nuclear means against targets that the Soviets value enough to give them pause. Without such a retaliatory capability - against both the Soviet homeland and

the Soviet fleet - Nato's maritime posture does not contribute to overall deterrence.

"If the striking fleet is to be an element of conventional deterrence, it must be in a position to deliver conventional retaliation to Soviet adventurism. This retaliation definition must include strikes into the Kola peninsula."

He said that because Nato was a defensive alliance politically, there was no logical, historical or legal reason to insist on a military strategy that was purely defensive.

Nato could not afford to forfeit the tactical initiative to the Soviet Union and just concentrate on escorting convoys across the Atlantic.

Such a posture would raise issues regarding the fate of Norway, Iceland, the Baltic approaches and the UK.

Speaking on board the USS

Nassau, flagship of the Striking Fleet (Atlantic), Admiral MacDonald said that in the run-up to a war most of the Soviet fleet and submarines would be operating in the Norwegian Sea. "There is going to be an awful lot of business in the Norwegian Sea. We want to be in the Norwegian Sea before war starts."

In the past 10 years American aircraft carriers had been deployed in the Norwegian Sea for a total of 33 days. The admiral indicated that this was inadequate, and he hoped it would improve to a deployment at least every year.

It is believed that one of the factors that has produced this change in Nato thinking is that the latest assessments suggest that if, in war, Soviet forces were allowed to get out into the Atlantic, Nato would need up to three times as many forces to contain them as it now possesses.



Mrs. Jane Smith mourning her husband and daughter Samantha, the American "peace girl" invited to the Kremlin two years ago, at a memorial service in Augusta, Maine. The two died in a plane crash on Sunday after Samantha returned from filming with Robert Wagner, seen behind Mrs. Smith.

## Shuttle space walkers to rescue satellite

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The space shuttle Discovery yesterday deployed the third and last of the communications satellites it was carrying, successfully completing the first part of its eight-day mission.

The first satellite was launched for Australia, the second for the American Satellite Company and the third for Hughes Communications, which will lease it to the US navy. The triple deployment will earn Nasa a fee of about \$35 million (\$25 million).

The crew of five was yesterday preparing for its bold weekend attempt to track and repair a satellite which has been lifeless since it was launched by another shuttle in April. The satellite also belongs to Hughes Communi-

cations and was for use by the American Navy. Astronauts William Fisher, a surgeon, and James Van Houten will carry out the delicate and dangerous task during space walks on Saturday and Sunday.

The satellite's automatic timing lever and switching device did not work when it was launched and it was left crippled and in a useless orbit. The two astronauts will try and revive it by hot-wiring its electrical system.

Originally ground controllers planned one space walk of about seven hours on Saturday, but because of trouble with the shuttle's 50ft robot arm, which is to hold the stranded satellite, the job is unlikely to be completed in one day.

## Blacks who sought Queen's help win right to stay put

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Two black communities threatened with forced removal from settlements in which they have lived for more than 70 years have been told by South Africa they can stay put.

Leaders of the 10,000 people living on the Driefontein and Kwangema settlements in the Eastern Transvaal last year petitioned the Queen to intervene on their behalf when it became known that the Government had declared their land to be "blackspots", the Pretoria vernacular for unwanted black settlements within "white" South Africa.

The inhabitants were told that their land was needed for a massive reservoir and would be flooded.

According to the South African Institute of Race Relations, more than two million blacks have been removed by force from so-called "black-spot" areas.

Mr Ben Wilkens, deputy

Minister of Development and Land Affairs, has now announced that the two communities can stay where they are. They will lose some land because the reservoir project is still going ahead, but will be given State land, parts of white farms and cash in compensation. A statement issued in Pretoria said that the two communities would be responsible for maintaining boundary fences.

Party problem: South Africa's official white opposition Progressive Federal Party faces a tough option tonight when its congress opens in Durban - whether to back the increasing clamour for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela.

Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, the party leader, will face a tough task in persuading his party that his call for a convention alliance of all anti-apartheid groups is practical.

## EEC troika to test Pretoria pay code

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

One matter which the "troika" of European foreign ministers will be examining during their three-day visit to South Africa this weekend will be the effectiveness of the eight-year-old EEC code of conduct for European companies with subsidiaries operating there.

At their last meeting in July, foreign ministers from the Ten (plus Spain and Portugal) undertook to review the code to see whether it could be strengthened. Some EEC members, notably Britain, which has a far larger commercial stake in South Africa than any other European country, believe the code offers the best way of promoting racial reform by helping to erode apartheid from within.

An agreement on ways of strengthening the code could help avoid an unseemly squabble at the next EEC foreign ministers meeting in Brussels in September between those who want the community to impose economic sanctions against South Africa and those who do not.

The code, adopted by the EEC in 1977, is based on an earlier code which the British Government introduced for British companies operating in South Africa in 1973 following a

series of newspaper reports exposing the way some British firms were exploiting black workers.

The code, which is voluntary, contains guidelines on matters such as pay, wage structures, trade union representation, migrant labour and desegregation in the work place. Companies are required to publish a yearly report showing the extent to which they have managed to apply the code.

The British Government, and most of the companies involved, argue that the code has been highly successful in improving pay and conditions for black workers.

But critics, particularly among trade unions in Britain and South Africa, argue that the code has produced only marginal change, and that it is mainly designed to protect British and other European investments in South Africa.

Some EEC members, such as the Netherlands and Denmark, have proposed strengthening the code, and there have also been suggestions that it should be mandatory. Britain is strongly opposed to this, partly because it believes it would be unenforceable.

Leading article, page 13

## Work hero of Stalin re-emerges

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev has given his personal approval to a Soviet campaign to bring back "shock brigade" methods for achieving high industrial production associated with the Stakhanovite movement 50 years ago.

Yesterday Pravda carried a front page message from Mr Gorbachev to workers at the Stakhanov coal mine, in the Donetsk basin, where the movement began. He said the lessons of Stakhanov were no less valid for today and now, as then, "Russia needed a 'mass burst of effort' to meet the challenge of technical and economic progress."

The message was also read on television, which for the past week has been showing archive film of Aleksei Stakhanov, the miner who gave the movement its name in 1935 by picking up his pneumatic drill and hewing 102 tons of coal during a six-hour night shift.

This was 14 times the norm, and Stalin publicly praised Stakhanov as a prime example of new Soviet man.

Observers said Mr Gorbachev's endorsement sprang from his determination to boost output.

## Argentina accuses unions of sabotaging austerity drive

Buenos Aires (Reuters) - Argentina yesterday accused its trade unions of trying to destroy a government austerity drive as they called on members in the third general strike since the return to democracy 20 months ago.

The one-day strike and a Buenos Aires rally were called to support demands for higher wages, which were frozen by an austerity programme ten weeks ago, and a moratorium on payments of Argentina's \$48 billion (\$34 billion) foreign debt.

"The strike goes against a programme backed by a majority of Argentines, against an effort by the whole country," the presidential spokesman, Señor José Ignacio López, said. "The unions seem to be conspiring against the collective effort."

He described the stoppage as muscle-flexing by the divided Peronist Party, which controls the unions, in advance of November elections.

Labour leaders say that the anti-inflation programme, which limited the July consumer price rise to 6.2 per cent compared with 30.5 per cent in June, has caused many layoffs and dismissals.

Señor López said that the strike call was expected to be

50-60 per cent effective in the industrial sector around Buenos Aires but that services would be largely unaffected, as during stoppages in September and May.

An opinion poll last week indicated that three in four of the capital's residents considered the stoppage badly timed.

President Alfonsín's Radical



President Alfonsín: vow to fight inflation

Party launches its election campaign with a rally attended by 20,000 people on Tuesday night, promoting the attack on inflation as its main theme.

"If we don't beat inflation, there will be no growth or recovery," Señor Carlos Pugliese, leader of the Radical majority in the lower house of Congress, told the rally.

Falklands talks: An Argentine congressional delegation will visit Britain early next year to discuss Falklands sovereignty with colleagues in Parliament, according to the Argentine senator who will lead the visit (Douglas Tweedale writes).

Señor Adolfo Gass, head of the Argentine senate's foreign relations committee, said he has had a letter from Mr Cyril Townsend, Conservative MP for Bexleyheath, inviting a group of Argentine congressmen to London in return for a visit by MPs to Argentina last year.

"I have already replied to tell him I don't foresee any problem in accepting this invitation," he said. "Of course we will raise the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas."

According to local diplomats, Señor Gass would almost certainly need official approval from the Argentine foreign ministry or from President Alfonsín for the visit.

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## Three expelled, 15 held, as Israel clamps down on West Bank dissidents

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

Israel has served expulsion orders on three alleged political agitators on the occupied West Bank, and issued detention orders on another 15. The move, on a scale unprecedented in Israel's 18-year occupation of the West Bank, followed a recent upsurge of guerrilla activity. The three men served with expulsion orders are Mr Amin Ramzi Darwish Makbul, of Nablus; Mr Walid Ahmad Mahmoud Nazi of Katabiya in the Jenin sub-district, and Mr Bahjat Mustafa Hassan al-Baida Jousi, of the Tulkarm sub-district. The 15 jailed without trial have not been identified by the Army. All are alleged to have been directly associated with Palestinian guerrilla organizations, and to have been responsible for inciting local hostility.

### Vigilante jailing appeal

Jerusalem - Israel's Attorney General, Professor Yitzhak Zamir, has appealed against "excessively light" jail sentences given to five of 15 Jewish vigilantes convicted in the Jerusalem district court last month (David Bernstein writes). The five include Mr Barak Nir, jailed for six years for his part in the 1983 attack on the Islamic college in Hebron, in which three students were killed, and several others injured. There was a split decision among the three Jerusalem judges, two of whom wanted a 15-year sentence against the six years proposed by the third, a situation in which the convict always gets the lighter sentence. The other four received sentences ranging from 36 months to 42 months for various offences involving violence or intended violence.

been responsible for fomenting the atmosphere in which the attacks in their areas took place, if not actually planning them.

They have the right of appeal, both to a military review board and to the Supreme Court before the expulsion orders can be executed.

The latest spate of expulsions and administrative detention orders follows a compromise reached earlier this week between the military authorities and Mr Khalil Abu-Ziyad, the East Jerusalem bookseller, the authorities had tried to expel as a leading activist in Mr Yasser Arafat's al-Fatah organization.

Mr Abu-Ziyad's agreement on Sunday to leave Israel voluntarily for three years in return for cancelling his deportation order has been seen as paving the way for the latest expulsions.

On another front, a military spokesman announced late on Wednesday night that an Israeli naval patrol had recently intercepted a vessel carrying an al-Fatah guerrilla team from Algeria to Sidon in south Lebanon.

The spokesman said the team had been trained in Algeria for more than a year for a mission in northern Israel.

The patrol also arrested two unnamed Western nationals, members of the crew of the captured vessel.



Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of United Nations-recognized Democratic Kampuchea, inspects Khmer Rouge soldiers at Phnom Dong Rek camp inside Cambodia. Following him is Khieu Samphan, his deputy.

### Shells fall on Sidon after suicide car bombing

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Less than twelve hours after a suicide bomber crashed his explosive-laden car against a pro-Israeli South Lebanon Army militia position, Christian gunners shelled the harbour and surroundings of the southern port city of Sidon.

The shelling, initially attributed by some local radio stations to Israeli patrolling gunboats, came as factional fighting eased in Beirut and the northern port of Tripoli. The overall casualty toll was put at two dead and 13 wounded. By Lebanese standards, it was a quiet day after night-long street battles between civil war allies of the Shia Muslim Amal militia and Druze fighters of the Progressive Socialist Party. The militia said the fighting, with automatic weapons and rocket-propelled grenades, was sparked by "a traffic quarrel".

### Split looms after Greek party re-elects leader

From Mario Mediano, Athens

However, there were 37 blank votes, and one empty envelope, while Mr Kostas Stefanopoulos, who ranks second in the party and whose action precipitated the crisis last week, did not attend and later announced he had quit the party.

Mr Mitsotakis resigned last week and sought reconfirmation of his leadership after Mr Stefanopoulos objected to an early party congress.

## Russian nuclear waste dump leaks

Stockholm (Reuters) - A Soviet nuclear waste dump in Estonia used to store fuel from nuclear submarines is leaking radiation, the Swedish radio reported.

It quoted a Soviet engineer who recently defected to Sweden as saying that nuclear waste was stored under very primitive conditions at a site nine miles south of Tallinn the Estonian capital. "Nobody in the West can imagine the carelessness with which they handle radioactive waste," it quoted the engineer as saying.

The radio added that the waste, which came mainly from the Soviet nuclear submarine base at Paldiski west of Tallinn, was stored in a simple concrete bunker staffed with unskilled workers.

### Pilot freed

Seoul (AP) - South Korea has decided to send to Taiwan the pilot of a Chinese light bomber which crash-landed south of Seoul last week in an attempt to defect. The plane's radio operator will be sent back to China, along with the damaged H-5 plane and the body of the navigator who was killed in the crash.

### Mayor held

Harare (AFP) - The new Mayor of Bulawayo, Mr Nick Mabodoko, was detained by Zimbabwe police, the National News Agency reported. His arrest is the latest in a series of Government actions against members of the opposition Zapa party of Mr Joshua Nkomo.

### Royal tribute

Köln (Reuters) - King Baudouin of Belgium visited this Swiss lakeside village to commemorate the death 50 years of his Swedish-born mother, Astrid, in a car crash. The King and his family took part in a private ceremony at a memorial chapel here.

### Station fire

New York (AP) - Fires believed to have been started by an arsonist swept through 18 old railway carriages stored in tunnels beneath Grand Central Station, holding up commuter services and causing traffic jams.

### Landslip kills 4

Novara (AP) - A landslide apparently triggered by workers blasting a highway through Italy's northern mountains rumbled over a road below hitting several cars and killing at least four people.

### Baby boom

San Diego (APF) - US Immigration authorities say they have broken up a baby smuggling network believed to have sold 200 Mexican babies to childless American couples for \$5,000 (£3,500) each.

### Korea deadlock

Seoul (Reuters) - A South Korean Red Cross delegation left the North Korean capital of Pyongyang for home after talks on reuniting separated families ended in deadlock.

### Belgrade storm

Belgrade (AP) - Three people were feared dead in a storm that hit Belgrade area, leaving the region with rain and high winds and inundating hundreds of houses.

### Tomato fiesta

Bunol (Reuters) - Some 5,000 Spaniards pelted each other with 60 tonnes of tomatoes in a traditional annual "Tomatina" fiesta in this village near Valencia, officials said.

## Luce seeks new will on tests control

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The need for political will on the part of governments to overcome problems in verifying a comprehensive nuclear test ban was emphasized yesterday by Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, to the 81-nation review conference of the 1970 treaty on nuclear weapons non-proliferation.

It remained Britain's view, he said, that a properly-verified ban, including so-called peaceful nuclear explosions, would be a significant contribution to containing nuclear arms proliferation.

He said that the current Soviet moratorium on testing was "neither verifiable nor legally binding, and added that "such unverifiable declaratory gestures are no substitute for serious negotiations towards comprehensive agreements".

Describing the non-proliferation treaty as "crucial in the security of all its parties and the world as a whole", he called on Argentina, Israel, India, Pakistan and South Africa urgently to accede to it, or at the very least to submit their nuclear facilities to International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards.

"We firmly believe nuclear disarmament must begin with effective bilateral negotiations between the US and the USSR, who between them possess 95 per cent of the world's nuclear weapons", he said. Britain's share was 3 per cent.

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, said in a statement issued to delegates that the conference "is an excellent opportunity to expose the dubious nature of the scientific opinion that argues there is no sound method of verifying a test ban".

He said that the conference must persuade the US and Britain to re-enter comprehensive test-ban negotiations, which were suspended by the US in 1980. A ban agreed by the super powers and Britain would make it difficult for the French to continue testing.

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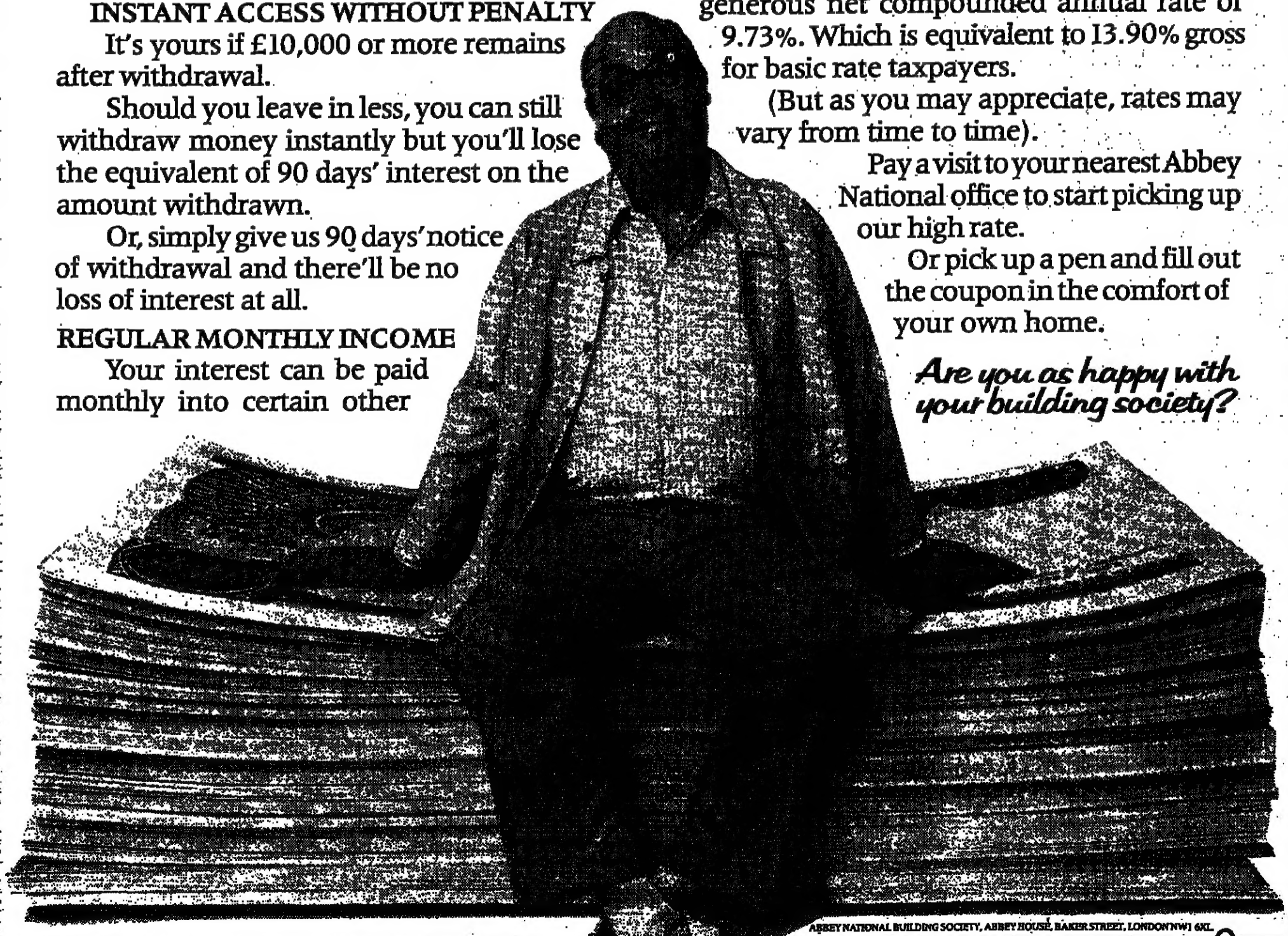
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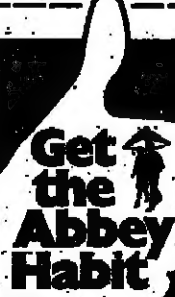
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### Man in the News

## From urbane diplomat to chief spycatcher

From Frederick Bonmart, Brussels

Dr Hans-Georg Wieck, aged 51, who takes over as president of the Federal German Intelligence Service in a few days, is an unusual diplomat. Highly intelligent, elegant and urbane he also has considerable managerial talent.

He can be incisive, abrasive, and does not tolerate fools gladly. In his present appointment as German permanent representative to Nato he was known to run his large delegation on a tight rein.

Shortly after his arrival in Brussels, he surprised his staff by his early morning appearances in his office, and noticeably sharpened discipline. Nevertheless he was able to create a feeling of loyalty as well as of respect. "He expects much from himself as well as from others", said one of his subordinates.

He is a widower with four grown-up children and is full of boundless energy, beating his teenage sons at squash and tennis. He also rides, shoots, and is a cook of some repute.

At Nato, he made a considerable impact, representing the German point of view at a time when the Federal Republic was



Herr Wieck: new head of Bonn intelligence.

becoming an important power centre in the alliance.

He was West German ambassador to Moscow in his previous appointment and is an expert on East-West relations. He speaks excellent Russian as well as English and has an insight into Soviet motivation and thinking.



## Nigerian curfew lifted as new President takes firmer grasp of power

Lagos (Reuters) - The new Nigerian President, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida, who seized power in a coup on Tuesday, has named a 28-member ruling military council with himself as chairman.

A military spokesman, Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Ukpokwu, said the President would be assisted by a chief of general staff, who would have responsibility only for political affairs. This is a significant departure from the arrangements of former military governments in Nigeria.

Appointed to the new post was Commodore Ebitu Ukwie, aged 45, a former state governor and member of the now dissolved Supreme Military Council of the ousted government.

The dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed after the coup was lifted and all seaports ordered to reopen. Clam prevailed all over Nigeria. The curfew was lifted in Lagos and state capitals.

Reports reaching Lagos said that work resumed in most offices after the two-day Muslim holiday. Airports reopened at midnight.

Nearly half the new Armed Forces Ruling Council members have been drawn from the dissolved military council of ousted President Buhari.

At the top of the list of new council members were two senior members of the former government.

They are Major-General Mammam Vatsa, who was also minister in charge of the proposed national capital Abuja in central Nigeria, and Chief Air Vice-Marshal Ibrahim Alfa.

Also reappointed was Major-General Domkat Bali, Defence Minister and chairman of the joint chiefs of staff. Rear Admiral A. Aikhomwu as Chief of Naval Staff and Mr. Eiminyang as Inspector-General of Police.

Major-General Sani Abacha, who announced General Babangida's appointment as President, was named to replace him as Chief of Army Staff. Also appointed to the council was Brigadier Joshua Dogonyaro, who led the coup.

Colonel Ukpokwu said the new council would be sworn in today and would have powers to ratify all subsequent appointments.

Nigerian political analysts said the new arrangement appeared to have made the position of the military leader considerably stronger.

Thatcher messenger Mrs Margaret Thatcher has sent a goodwill message to the new military government in Nigeria but a Downing Street spokesman would not divulge its contents.

Meanwhile, a Foreign Office spokesman said it was still hoped that the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, would visit Nigeria as planned on September 10 and 11.

## Choice of Flick trial judges queried

From Our Correspondent Bonn

West Germany's sensational Flick affair moved to a packed and heavily guarded Bonn courtroom yesterday when two former economics ministers and an industrialist went on trial charged with bribery and corruption.

But the case bogged down immediately in legal argument when defence lawyers questioned the competency of the court and the choice of two lay judges.

The two ex-ministers, Otto Graf Lambsdorff, aged 53, and Herr Hans Friderichs, aged 53, both Free Democrats, are accused of accepting a total of DM510,000 (£131,000) as donations to party funds in return for large favours for the Flick concern.

The industrialist, Herr Eberhard von Brachtisch, aged 58, the former Flick general manager, is charged with having given them bribes.

The prosecutor claims that Count Lambsdorff and Herr Friderichs, when ministers, freed Flick from paying tax of DM900 million (£227 million) on a profit of DM1,500 million in 1983. But he tried to evade a crowd of reporters, photographers and television cameras waiting outside the court for his arrival by slipping in through a side entrance.

Herr Friderichs, smiling and appearing relaxed, and a more serious Herr von Brachtisch, granted newsmen a favour by walking in through the front door.

At West German courts allow defendants to be interviewed, photographed, and filmed sitting in the dock for about 10 minutes before a trial begins. The Bonn judges clung to their tradition of banning such liberties in their courts.



Count Lambsdorff (left) and Herr Friderichs arriving at court yesterday for the opening of their trial on corruption charges.

Count Lambsdorff has consistently protested his innocence since formal charges were made against him in November, 1983. But he tried to evade a crowd of reporters, photographers and television cameras waiting outside the court for his arrival by slipping in through a side entrance.

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It is the first time that former Bonn Cabinet ministers have been tried in court. The case, which will be heard only on Thursdays and Fridays is expected to last at least a year, if it goes ahead in its present chamber.

The first hours were taken up by the seven defence lawyers disputing the competency of the courts.

## Death toll of 200 as floods hit China

Peking (Reuters) - Floods in China have killed more than 200 people and trapped nearly 500,000 others, press reports said yesterday.

The official China Daily said that more than 180 people had died in the north-east and that the town of Panjin was threatened. It said 430,000 people were marooned and 220 were missing.

On the coast of southern China, at least 26 people were killed and about 120 missing in floods caused by heavy rain on the Leizhou peninsula, the China News Service reported. The news agency said 30 warships and 500 troops had been sent to the area to rescue 50,000 people.

China Daily quoted officials in north-east China as saying it was likely that the fourth and latest flood peak surging down the Liaohe River would burst through dykes protecting the surrounding plain.

Panjin is under direct threat and the priority is to save the Liaohe Province Fertilizer Plant in the town and the near by Liaohe Oilfield, the paper said.

The People's Daily said that 3,000,000 acres of farmland had been flooded in the north east, and the China News Service said that 1,500,000 acres of farmland were flooded in the south.

In north-east China, hundreds of thousands of people were standing guard day and night along the banks of the Liaohe River.

## Supporters flock to Jakarta general

Jakarta - The defence of retired General H. R. Dharsono opened yesterday in a courtroom overflowing with supporters and lawyers arguing that he had been illegally arrested and that the subversion law under which he is charged is not applicable. (Our Correspondent writes).

Mr Adnan Buyung Nasution, a human rights lawyer, told the court that nine prominent Indonesians had offered to stand as guarantors should Mr Dharsono, once commander of the powerful Siliwangi Division and former Secretary-General of ASEAN, be allowed bail.

They included the widow of the revolutionary hero, Mr Daan Yahya, an inter-

nationally-known journalist, Mr Mochtar Lubis, several retired generals and a well-known woman promoter of the arts.

Mr Dharsono, reading a handwritten defence statement, revealed for the first time that he had had Government offers of freedom if he showed repentance.

Mr Dharsono, reading a handwritten defence statement, revealed for the first time that he had had Government offers of freedom if he showed repentance.

## Latin America in turmoil

## Death threat jolt to freedom of press

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The military dictatorships of Chile and Paraguay were responsible for the worst violations of press freedom in Latin America last year, according to a new survey, Guatemala, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras and Guyana are also singled out for special criticism. The survey, by the Newspaper Guild and the Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs, concludes that despite some notable improvements, freedom of the press remains a distant ideal in many Latin American nations.

Mr Charles Perlik, president of the Newspaper Guild, says in an introduction to the report that faithful reporting was often rewarded with dismissal, beatings, jail or even death. Reporters and editors were often subjected to reprisals.

"Woefully underpaid in Latin America, journalists are often vulnerable to bribes," he says. "In most Latin American countries, advertising revenue from government sources is too large a source of income to risk losing for however worthy a story."

He says that most editors and publishers subject to official licensing. "In El Salvador only the semblance of democracy, but not its substance, is in place. Reporting there is still a hazardous activity."

In Cuba, the report says, a system of "iron-fisted censorship" is among the most thorough in the hemisphere. Referring to heavy censorship of an anti-Sandinista newspaper in Nicaragua, the report notes: "While the Government's harassment of La Prensa is inexcusable, its editors seem to have consistently courted censorship in an effort to score political points."

The survey finds that the press in Mexico "continues to be subjected to subtle Government manipulation manifested through a system of economic punishments and rewards."

Critical items about the government of President Miguel de la Madrid were too often left out in response to Government bribery and its control of access to newspaper.

Who can guarantee voters savings will be inflation?



Cardinal Obando: Accused of right-wing bias.

## Sandinistas meet clergy

Managua (NYT) - Talks between Roman Catholic bishops and the ruling Sandinistas resumed here this week.

A meeting on Monday, held without announcement, was the first between the Government and the church, the country's two most powerful institutions, since Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo of Managua became a cardinal in June.

Officials close to the talks said no progress was made on Monday, but the two sides agreed to meet monthly.

Although the gap between the church hierarchy and the Sandinistas remains wide, some churchmen said this week that they hoped for improvement.

However, Father Bismarck Carballo, the cardinal's spokesman, said he doubted that the talks would produce any significant result.

Father Carballo said journalists too often portrayed Cardinal Obando as a political asset.

On the other hand, the Interior Minister, Señor Tomás Borge, asserted that the cardinal identified almost totally with the positions of the US and the Nicaraguan right.

## Pinochet is unruffled by bombings

Santiago (Reuters) - Two bombs exploded in crowded Santiago shops yesterday, slightly injuring six people. No one admitted responsibility for the blasts, which broke windows and started a small fire in the city centre.

Later, President Pinochet told a women's group that the differences between his Government and the opposition were unbridgeable and could not be negotiated. He spurned talks with his opponents and said that Chile would not return to the type of democracy ended by his coup 12 years ago.

"We would betray the Chilean people if we returned to a formal and hollow democracy, to which some politicians aspire," he said.

His remarks effectively rejected appeals for a return to democracy in a document signed last week by leaders of 11 political parties ranging from the right to the Marxist left.

The document, also signed by the Archbishop of Santiago, Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno, represented the first united action by politicians since the coup and called for an end to the state of emergency and guarantees for free elections.

Chile's biggest opposition group, the centrist Democratic Alliance, yesterday said it would join anti-Government protests called for Wednesday by trade unions and leftist politicians.

The protest follows one on August 9 in which two people died during clashes between police and demonstrators in the working class districts of southern Santiago.

It was called after a judge accused 14 police of involvement in the murder in March of three Communists.

## Colombia rebel chief shot

Bogota (Reuters) - Colombian troops yesterday killed Ivan Marino Ospina, a leader of the leftist M-19 guerrilla group, in what military sources say is its heaviest blow in several years.

General Raul Otero said that Señor Marino Ospina and three bodyguards were killed in a gunbattle during a raid on a flat in Cali.

Señor Marino Ospina, military head of M-19 and a member of its five-man central command, had recently returned from Libya. He was replaced as its most senior leader in February after his comrades rejected his support for drug traffickers' threats to kill US diplomats.

FOR MORE INFORMATION RING 0272.290 871 (ANY TIME).



# RAIL DISPUTE

# GUARDS: WHAT YOU SAY

Ever since British Rail announced its plans to run more driver-only trains, letters have been pouring into the Guards' union, the NUR.

These letters support the union's case for retaining Guards - by over 40 to 1.

Rail users say they want Guards on passenger and freight trains. They want someone to be on board to deal with accidents, fires, sudden illness and vandals.

They are angry that Guards were sacked for trying to protect the service and they reject BR's claim that the BR Board only want to do away with Guards on 'some trains'.

The NUR remains convinced that there is a continuing role for the Guard and welcomes growing public support.

We have to persuade BR to think again.

The argument for retaining Guards can be won.

For the NUR knows what rail users know - that with Guards on board, trains are safer - and the public is happier.

And safety and customer satisfaction must surely take priority over the few pence per ticket BR say they could save.



...A man was taken seriously ill and the Guard arranged a doctor and ambulance to be at the next station - C. Arnold, Glasgow.

...My son is soon to attend a hostel for handicapped people. He is wheelchairbound, but if he is put on a train in the care of a Guard he could come home on his own - Mary Buggy, Merton.

...Sometimes a child or a very old or disabled person may have to travel on the train alone; without a Guard there will be no-one to keep a friendly eye on them - Steven Spencer, London, NW3.

...What of the deterioration in safety levels that will result from the absence of any back-up to the driver when accidents occur? - Tony Burton, London, W3.

...The future of driver-only trains needs to be aired before the public and seen as patently absurd. Any such decision by airlines would soon be scotched - P. Lloyd, Hoxley.

...We deplore the concept of driver-only trains and consider it essential to maintain the guard system for safety, security and the reassurance of the travelling public - Ruth and Esther Dunstan, Falmouth.

...Being a young woman, I would feel very insecure travelling on a train with no Guard. By the time the driver is able to assist me it may be too late - C.J.A. Baker, Bedford.

...Like most members of the public I strongly object to the thought of a lone driver in charge of a trainful of people - Mrs. C. Carmichael, Gateshead.

...Suppose a freight train is derailed and demolishes a signal? I consider it more essential to have a Guard on freight than on passenger services - Michael Down, Epping.

...If drunks start to fight each other there is no-one to stop them. The Guard is an important member of the train - Mr. and Mrs. T. Tighe, Solihull.

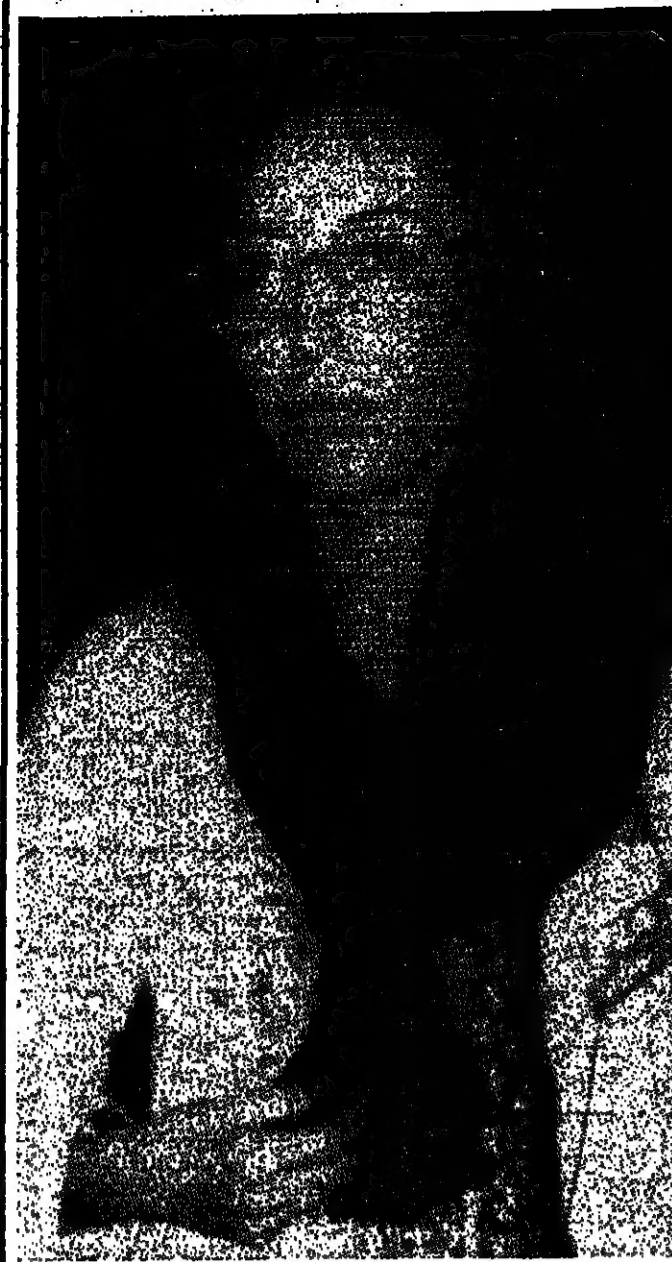
## How you can help

Together we can win the argument for retaining Guards...

- 1 Write to Jimmy Knapp, General Secretary of the NUR, and tell him of any relevant experiences you have had on rail journeys.
- 2 Write to your local MP (c/o the House of Commons, Westminster, London, SW1) and insist you want Guards retained on BR's trains.
- 3 Campaign with us. Write for free booklets explaining the Guards' case and free lapel stickers like the one on the right. Distribute them to your friends and colleagues.
- 4 Help support the families of those Guards already sacked by contributing to our welfare fund. (Make cheques and postal orders payable to the NUR at the address below.)

**National Union of Railwaymen,**  
Unity House, 205 Euston Road, London, NW1 2BL

I want a  
Guard  
on my train



Miss Bhutto arriving back in Karachi on Tuesday after her brother's burial in Sind

## Bhutto daughter put under house arrest

Karachi (Reuters) - Pakistan put the opposition leader, Miss Benazir Bhutto, under house arrest for three months yesterday, only a week after she ended 19 months of exile to bury one of her brothers.

Police stormed her seaside home in Karachi and served the arrest order from the local martial law administrator.

"Benazir Bhutto is under house arrest and nobody is allowed to meet her," a police official said in front of her home, which was surrounded by more than 15 armed police.

The action was condemned by officials of Miss Bhutto's banned Pakistan People's Party.

Miss Bhutto, aged 31, daughter of the executed former prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, returned to Pakistan last week from Europe to

bury her young brother Shah Nawaz, who died in France last month in circumstances that have not been explained.

About 75,000 people attended the burial near the family's home town of Larkana, in Sind province.

Miss Bhutto arrived back in Karachi from Larkana on Tuesday and urged the Government to stick to its promise to lift martial law by the end of the year.

Miss Bhutto told several thousand supporters at her Karachi home: "If martial law is not lifted the people will not sit quiet. They will launch a struggle for their rights."

The Sind Chief Minister, Syed Ghous Ali Shah, said on Monday that Miss Bhutto would be free to travel "as long as she did not create problems".

## Militant Sikhs to boycott Punjab election

From Richard Ford, Delhi

With plans under way for a large security operation to ensure peaceful elections in Punjab, the militant faction of the Sikh Akali Dal Party is to boycott the polls.

The decision was made amid signs that the personality differences plaguing the moderate Akali Dal have been put aside for the duration of the campaign for 117 seats in the State Assembly and 13 seats in the Lok Sabha (lower house of parliament).

Though Mr Prakash Singh Badal, a former chief minister in Punjab, and Mr Gureharan Singh Tohra, remain opposed to the settlement reached with the government, they have agreed to play a full part in selecting candidates.

They have done so after pressure from supporters but both are unhappy at being outmanoeuvred by backers of the assassinated Sant Harchand Singh Longowal who were able to get their own man, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, elected as acting president.

Personal clashes and divisions are a hallmark of Akali politics and the "united" Akali was so split on whether or not to fight next month's elections that it was left to the leader, Bal Singh, aged 83, to make the final decision.

Baba Singh, father of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, killed when the Indian Army entered the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar last year, said the party had decided to boycott the polls because of the

army action then, the violence against Sikhs in Delhi and other parts of the country after the killing of Mrs Indira Gandhi and the detention and imprisonment of Sikh youths on false charges.

Although the decision means that the two main parties, Congress (I) and the Akali Dal, will campaign on platforms fully backing the agreement signed in July between Mr Rajiv Gandhi and Sant Longowal, there is some concern at the decision by the "united" Akali Dal among the security forces and moderate Sikhs.

The moderates had hoped to persuade their militant rivals to re-enter the mainstream of political life by contesting seats and ensuring a maximum Sikh vote. But hardliners and supporters of Sant Bhindranwale were opposed to any such compromise.

It is feared that by boycotting they will encourage some supporters to abstain from supporting moderates and that others may engage in extreme actions.

The government is mounting a large security exercise aimed at providing peaceful and fair elections with extra troops on the border with Pakistan to stop terrorist infiltration.

Ten companies of Indo-Tibetan border police are being sent to assist the large numbers of paramilitary forces already on duty and the new leader of the Akali Dal, Mr Barnala, has been advised to wear a bullet-proof jacket.

## India revokes expulsion order on Tamil leader

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi

India yesterday revoked a deportation order against a leading Sri Lankan Tamil representative after his appeal to stay.

Faced with the embarrassing situation of Mr E. Chandrasekaran refusing to enter the United States after being sent there on board an Air India jet and insisting on returning to India, the government was in a dilemma when he arrived back on Indian soil.

He was detained at Bombay Airport while hectic consultations took place with the central government which finally resulted in his release.

Mr Chandrasekaran, convenor of the Protection of Tamils of Eelam group, has been living with his wife and three children in the south Indian city of Madras since 1983 when he left Sri Lanka.

He and Dr Anton Balasingam of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, had been advisers to Tamil groups at the abortive second round of peace talks at Thimpu in Bhutan and were suspected of hindering rather than helping.

Dr Balasingam was sent to London where he is now living and says that until he is allowed back to India, talks between Sri Lanka and Tamil groups will not resume.

## US cheered by pledge on war missing

Hanoi (Reuters) - US and Vietnamese officials said yesterday that they had productive and substantive talks on settling the issue of American servicemen missing in action in the Vietnam war.

The US delegation head, Mr Richard Childress, said after a two-day meeting that both sides had drawn up separate working plans which a joint technical group would try to reconcile.

He refused to go into details, but said: "We've reached some very good basic understandings."

The acting Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Mr Vo Dong Giang, said he agreed with the US assessment that the talks were very productive and substantive. The possibility of a higher-level meeting issue was discussed, but no dates were set.

Mr Giang said the question of a US liaison office in Hanoi to speed up a settlement would be discussed at the higher-level conference. Vietnam would welcome US financial assistance in the search and excavation of remains, but would not request it.

"What we expect from the US is its contribution in creating an atmosphere of détente in this area conducive to our course of national reconstruction so that we can have favourable conditions to mobilize the people to take part in the search. That is more important than any financial contribution."

The US still lists more than 2,400 Americans as missing in Indo-China - 1,820 in Vietnam, 556 in Laos and 82 in Cambodia.

Earlier this month Hanoi handed over what it said were the remains of 26 missing, the largest single accounting since the Vietnam war ended in 1975.

## Tense ceasefire awaits Uganda peace deal

From Richard Dowden

Luwero, Uganda  
"Remember Luwero", reads the sign as you leave this town, 20 miles north of Kampala, which has given its name to the notorious triangle, the battleground of the guerrilla war against the Obote Government, and the killing ground where the Uganda army has massacred the local civilian population.

Since the coup more than four weeks ago an uneasy and complex ceasefire has held here, broken only last Friday when guerrillas of Mr Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army went on the offensive and attacked Uganda Army units as a show of strength just before the peace talks in Nairobi.

A young NRA fighter with whom I travelled, said: "The people are waiting. When the soldiers have looted your properties, taken the roof from your home, and killed your people you do not forget. But they do not yet have the power. They are waiting and we are waiting, too. We do not know what will happen. But if Museveni orders us to go back to the bush and go on fighting, we will go."

The young man, well dressed, and with secondary education, would not give his name. He said the local leader of the NRA in Luwero district was called Sunday Kabazi, but the overall commander of the Luwero area is Saleh Salim, Museveni's brother, who, he said, was negotiating with local government officials.

He said all the fighters (he would give no number) were from the area and they were supported and fed by the local people.

Most of them have lived almost wild in the bush for the past two or three years, but are now returning to their homes and overgrown plots.

The guerrillas too have come out of the bush to find relatives and friends, and they may be seen in the trading centres along the road. Until Friday they tactfully kept their weapons out of sight, though I saw one group armed with submachine guns.

Bombo Barracks in the town houses a large number of soldiers, mostly Acholi, but also from other northern groups, as well as about 50 North Koreans who have helped to train, and who fight alongside, the army. They are not popular here.

One British Army officer who formerly worked in Uganda said of them: "The only thing they taught the African soldiers was what they were already good at: beating up the civilian population."

At the end of last week, the barracks still displayed banners reading: "Long live the friendship between the Ugandan and Korean peoples".

The reality behind the slogans is still emerging. More human remains are still being collected daily for burial in the area; every deserted and overgrown village seems to have a pile of skulls and bones nearby. It is impossible to estimate how many have died.

Another camp, further north, is the temporary home for a further 400, and at Luwero children's reception centre 102 children, aged between three and 16, are cared for by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, financed by the Save the Children Fund.

The ragged children sleep on mats on a bare concrete floor in a dilapidated house. Some were playing football with a tightly bound bundle of banana leaves. Fifty-eight are described as orphans, a particularly shocking phenomenon here where the extended family has always accommodated children who have lost their parents. It confirms that in some areas children have been the only survivors of the massacres.

The outside world forgot Uganda, as it forgot Pol Pot's Cambodia. "Remember Luwero" has a cruel, and pathetic ring.



Mr. Museveni: show of strength

## Finn dies in free-fall jump from mountaintop

Oslo (Reuters) - Rescue workers have appealed for a Norwegian mountain to be closed to the public after a Finnish parachutist's death was filmed this week, the third fatal leap from the mountain in a year.

Norwegian television broadcast on Wednesday a film shot by another parachutist from the top of the mountain on Tuesday. It showed the Finn leaping from the 5,000ft Trollveggen peak and free-falling down the sheer mountain

before being hurled against the side as his parachute opened. The sobbing of his girlfriend, also set to jump from the peak, was broadcast with the film.

The Norwegian Parachute Association has banned all jumps from the mountain, about 300 miles from Oslo, but it has achieved legendary status among foreign jumpers seeking the thrill of mountain free-falling.

Parachute clubs have to pay for helicopter rescues and recovery of bodies.

## Stricter wine controls for Austria debated

Vienna (Reuters) - The Austrian Parliament yesterday debated a strict new wine law as police reported new arrests in the country's wine scandal.

Herr Gunter Haiden, the Agriculture Minister, said that the law, certain to be passed because of the ruling coalition's majority, was aimed at restoring the reputation of Austrian wine producers at home and abroad. It provides for extra production and marketing controls and tighter restrictions on sugar and sulphur additives.

Police said four more arrests were made, bringing the total to 54, as they rounded up farmers, traders and chemists who allegedly laced wine with the toxic sweetener diethylene glycol.

The socialist-led government had hoped to achieve an all-party consensus on the law, but the conservative opposition People's Party said it would vote against, claiming the measures were too harsh and should be matched by tax concessions.



**James Methuen-Campbell**



## SPECTRUM

# Two pawns in the power game

More than chess will be at stake when Karpov, the world champion, and Kasparov resume their title fight next week. David Spanier sets the scene

The rise to power of the new Soviet leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev has been the signal for a rapid clearing out of the old guard in the Kremlin. New men and new ideas are coming in. It would be surprising if this flurry of activity did not also cover the single most important sporting-cultural activity in the Soviet Union: chess. The world championship match which opens in Moscow on Tuesday, therefore, will be more than a test of skill over the board.

The previous world title match in Moscow ended in the most bizarre "political" stalemate ever seen in the long history of bizarre happenings in chess. The President of the International Chess Federation, Florencio Campomanes of the Philippines, took it upon himself to stop the match, without a result, with the score 3 games to 3 in world champion Anatoly Karpov's favour.

You might suppose that with Karpov in the lead, needing one more victory to clinch the match and retain his title, this decision would have been against him. But you would be wrong.

## It is a struggle between the old order and the new

The rumours were that he was suffering a mental breakdown or, at the least, the kind of strain which caused him, behind the scenes, to seek a quick end to the match. These rumours have never been cleared up. Instead, the chess world has been left with a strong sense of challenger Kasparov's grievance and a conviction, despite all Campomanes's protestations of protecting the best interests of both players, that he had really acted to save Karpov's skin.

The new match, over 24 games, will put these claims to the test. It is a struggle between the old order and the new, between the "establishment" personified by the careful and cautious Karpov - a great player but a man who has always conformed to the Soviet ideals of doing his official duty - and, on the other side of the board, a maverick young man from Azerbaijan, half-Jewish, who has shot to the top on his natural flair and attacking genius.

Chess players in the Soviet Union live like pop stars in the West. They enjoy privileged conditions with high salaries and the inestimable boon of foreign travel, which means the chance to earn hard currency. The reason is that chess is officially encouraged at every level, by state aid and state coaching, as the living symbol of Soviet culture.

Since Lenin's days, chess has been seen not simply as a great character-builder and character-developer in the educational sense; it has also been regarded as living proof of the excellence and high standards of Soviet society, personified in the figure of a Soviet world champion.

What has been most astonishing in the weeks of waiting since the previous match has been Garry Kasparov's outspoken criticisms. He has said things which, in the ordinary course of Soviet life, would have landed him in terrible trouble - a severe reprimand by the sports authorities if not actual chess exile. It happened to a previous challenger, Viktor Korchnoi, when he had the temerity to criticize Karpov as champion.

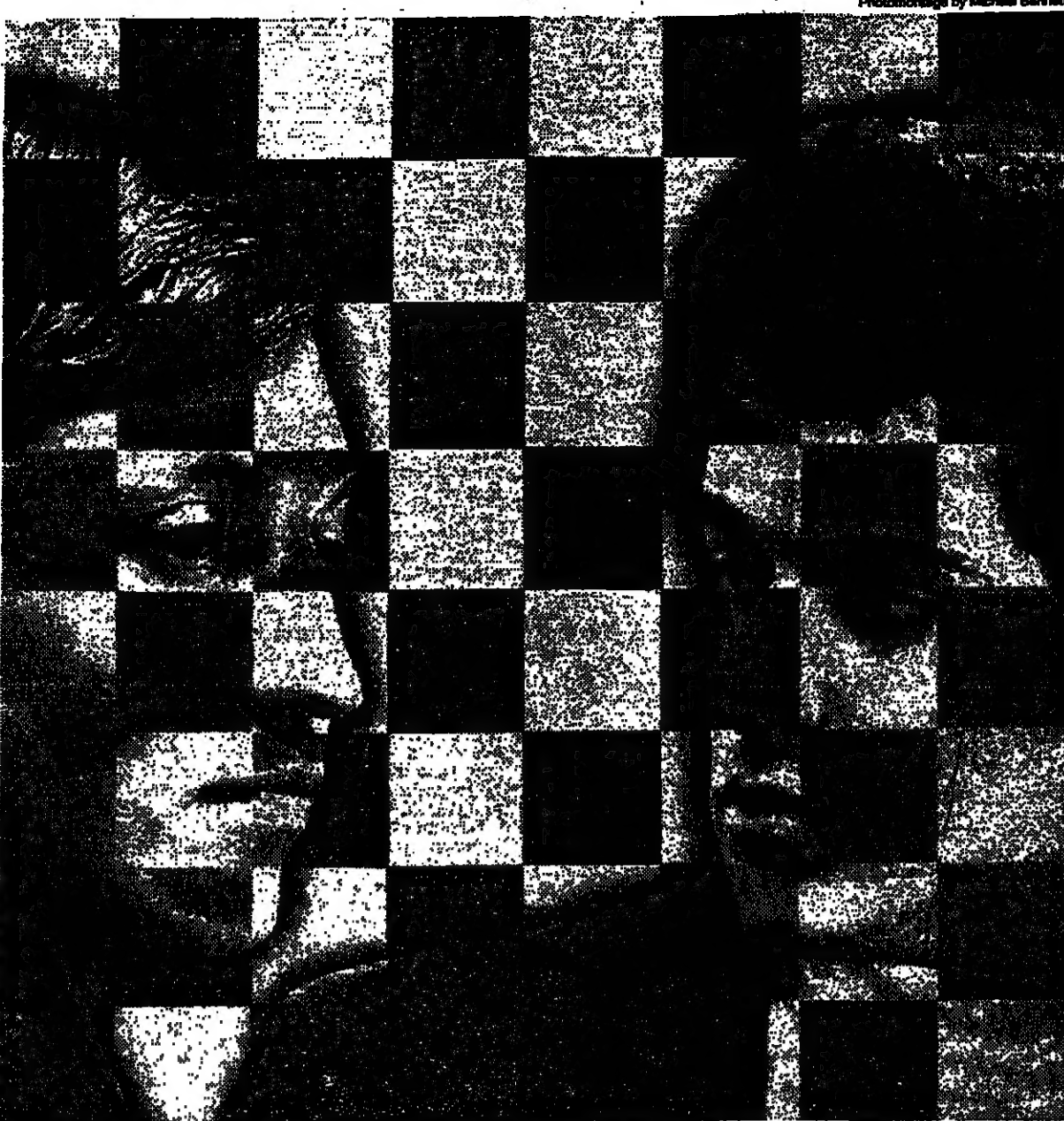
Kasparov has claimed, in interviews with the foreign press, that Karpov no longer had the right to be called world champion. His failure to win revealed "a defect in his character... a gross planning error... he just waited for me to go wrong instead of playing to win himself... at the end, he was just plain scared."

Kasparov's bitterest criticisms were directed at Campomanes, "a man with no understanding for chess and its problems". As for the Soviet Chess Federation itself, he claims it has tried to "fix" the new match in Moscow by reappointing - against his wishes - the same suspect team of officials to run the event.

"As Karpov has been champion for 10 years, quite a few have identified their own interests with him and his victory means affluence in their own lives... all important chess decisions are made by people closely connected with Karpov... but they cannot say there for ever it is just a group of people who defend their interests."

These are strong words, if not actually treasonable. The only reason, presumably, that Kasparov can get away with such unbridled licence is that he is so fantastically talented at chess that he cannot be slapped down or side-lined to cool off.

Mr Gorbachev may not concern himself directly with chess; Kasparov himself may not think in such political terms. But it has not escaped notice that one of the faster rising members of the Politburo, Mr Gennadiy Yavlinskiy, comes from Azerbaijan. He is reputed to be a supporter of Kasparov. Influence in high places is no bad thing in the Soviet Union. In any case, if young Kasparov is to make good his words, if he is to survive and prosper, he had better play well.



Face to face: Karpov (left), representing the establishment, and Kasparov, the talented maverick

## How Kasparov won the stalemate

A vital ingredient of the psychological armoury of every reigning champion is self-esteem, an unshakable belief in oneself as the supreme player in the world. Once this faith is damaged, however infinitesimally, the seeds of defeat are sown for the next challenge.

Officially, Karpov has adopted two stances in quick succession on the decision by the president of FIDE, the World Chess Federation, to terminate the last match without decision. At the final press conference he acquiesced, then within two days he had altered his line to implacable opposition and demanded, via an open letter to Reuters, that the championship be continued. Unfortunately, Karpov's insistence convinced very few observers. It is difficult to believe that a Soviet world champion, leading by five wins to three, requiring one more win for outright victory, and playing in his home city of Moscow, could not have insisted on a continuation if that had truly been his desire.

The evidence, therefore, is that Karpov was too exhausted and demoralized to play on after 48 games and two consecutive defeats and that he was a consenting partner in the match termination, even though his public intention was to obscure this complicity and appear the injured party.

Any normal player would be depressed, even perhaps somewhat ashamed, by this bizarre acceptance to withdraw from a situation where he was two games ahead and his play would be commensurately affected. But, as proved at Baguio in 1978,

Karpov has immense resilience and ability to bounce back and a surprising capacity to suppress standard emotions.

The argument has been raised that it would have been objectionable for Karpov to have lost the previous match just because he was "dread". But Karpov was quite happy to accept unlimited match conditions in 1978 and 1981 against Korchnoi, a man 20 years his senior.

## Rule changes have insulated the champion

This situation will not recur in the next challenge. Kasparov, whose approach to chess is basically a revolutionary one, has learnt to play a waiting game. As the last match progressed he curbed his desire to launch, unclear sacrificial attacks (as he did in games 2 and 6) and saved the fireworks until his opponent had been strategically outplayed and the position was ripe for a combinational explosion.

This is the vital lesson Kasparov had to learn from his hero, Alekhine - and it was the way in which Alekhine finally ground down Karpov's prototype, the super-solid Capablanca, in their world title contest at Buenos Aires in 1927. Karpov, like Capablanca, is essentially a defensive player, one who rarely loses and whose forte is the neutralization of any possible adversarial advantage. Whereas this

technique has sometimes degenerated into sterility, Karpov combines it with a fierce killer-instinct over the board.

Kasparov's results in 1985 have been phenomenal - 7 wins, 17 draws and no losses from 24 games against Karpov, Andersson and Hübner.

Karpov, too, has been on top form, easily brushing aside the opposition provided by Miles, Timman and Nunn to seize top honours at a tournament in Amsterdam in July. Yet Jan Timman, rated number three in the world, raised an ominous query about Karpov's stamina. His play in the first 40 moves at Amsterdam was impressive, but Timman felt that the world champion looked exhausted.

This factor could be of importance in the next match, but it should be remembered that this has now been limited by FIDE to 24 games, so stamina may never arise as an important question.

Indeed, the rule changes implemented by FIDE have left Karpov in the most insulated situation of any world champion since the series commenced in 1886. Karpov has not only been protected by FIDE from the effects of his apparent collapse in the previous match, he has reclaimed the wide of the draw and will retain the title if the score is 12-12. Karpov also has the right to a revenge match within three months if he should lose.

The realistic odds must be that by this time next year, Karpov will still be world champion.

Raymond Keene

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# Cocooned from the commercial world

There is something miraculous about the production of silk. The natural statistics alone are awe-inspiring. 20 sacks of mulberry leaves a day needed to feed 12,000 silkworms; 160,000 figures-of-eight performed by each worm to spin its cocoon; up to three miles of silk on one cocoon. But the human element is also impressive - and nowhere more so than in the ancient craft of handblock printing.

Both industries rely on artistic achievements, but also have pressing commercial problems. For market forces are no respecter of beauty. This is underlined by the recent history of two of the enterprises - The Lullingstone Silk Farm, now sited at Compton House near Sherborne, in Dorset, and David Evans and Co, one of Britain's oldest silk printing, dyeing and finishing works based in Crayford, Kent.

Lullingstone is Britain's only commercial silk farm, which has gained international fame through its production of silk for great royal occasions (including, most recently, the wedding dress for the Princess of Wales in 1981). Royal patronage, however, was not enough to make Lullingstone economically viable. In 1977, when it was still sited in Hertfordshire, it was on the point of closing. But Robert Goodden, the present owner, stepped in to save it.

Goodden's business is butterflies. In 1960 he had set up a company called Worldwide Butterflies and had been in frequent contact with Lullingstone about silks. He was loath to see the silk farm tradition die and so he had it transported, mulberry trees and all, from Hertfordshire down to Compton House in Dorset.

There it is now possible to see the entire process of silk manufacture from the rearing of the silkworms to the production of continuous hands of raw silk. However, for most of the time the production process is purely for display. As Mr Goodden says: "We don't produce enough to supply ordinary manufacturers. Instead we keep the cocoons so that they are readily available for any special royal orders."

Such orders are not essential for the firm's survival. What is essential is that enough visitors pass through the gates at Compton House to admire the butterflies and pay the bills.

Ironically, the year that gave Lullingstone arguably its finest - and certainly its most publicized - hour, with the wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales, also saw a major crisis for David Evans and Co. It was then that it decided for economic reasons to call a halt to the handblock printing of silk.

Handblock printing is expensive, particularly in labour costs. Skilled printers using the traditional 10-inch square blocks can only produce about four yards an hour. This cannot compete with more modern techniques like silkscreen printing where a screen is placed over the silk and the colour is simply stencilled through.

So in 1981 the older buildings which housed the print tables and block sheds were razed to the ground; three years later, in November 1984, more than half of the firm's outstanding library of about 70,000 individual printing blocks were sold by auction at Christie's.

This auction marks the conclusion of a television documentary to be shown this weekend; as the blocks depart for the saleroom Peter Stewart, a master block-cutter of more than 25 years experience, comments sadly: "It would take 100 craftsmen 100 years to recreate the library we are losing now."

However, that is not the end of the story. Partly as a result of seeing an advance copy of the television film, the firm's management has now decided to revive some handblock printing at the factory. Mr Stewart, now the works director, says: "In future there will be a small niche for handblock printing, but it will be tiny. Whatever we do will be very limited, very special and very costly."

The plan is to produce about 100 metres of handblock printed silk a week, selling at about £50 to £100 a metre; this compares to a weekly output of 2,000 to 3,000 metres of screenprinted silk. The main reason for reviving the process is not so much for the selling angle as to create interest, both in Britain and overseas, in the work of the firm, particularly in design. When the blocks were sold, David Evans held on to the best and retained an option on about 10,000 which were bought by another firm. Now a lot of effort is being put into promoting the company's archives and design library.

Just as Mr Goodden at Compton House accepts that the silk farm is totally reliant for its continued existence on the economic success of Worldwide Butterflies, so Mr Ron Nutley, managing director at David Evans, realizes that handblock printing will never be commercially self-supporting. Both men retain a great respect for the old craft and for the traditional skills, but they also have their eyes firmly on the balance sheets.

John Carey

"English Silk - the craft of handblock printing" is on Channel 4 on Sunday, 7.15-8.15pm.



Silkworm: nature at work

# The stalker who is killing the Californian dream

For a time he was just another horror headline, a pair of crazy, albeit identikit eyes, staring from the front pages. Today this mass murderer, "serial-killer" in California-speak, is part of our everyday life.

"Last night I slept with a loaded .45 on my pillow", announced a friend. She's a sensible single mother who has lived in the hills above Los Angeles for years and admits: "I've never done that before -

for the first time in my life I believe it could happen to me. I am really scared."

She's not alone. The six-foot, 25 to 30-year-old Caucasian with curly hair and stained, gapped, rotten teeth, known alternatively as "The Night Stalker", "the Valley Intruder" and "The Walk-in Killer", has blistered nerves. The intense fear this madman has instilled is reflected in the soaring sales of guns and

home security systems, from dead bolts to sophisticated, expensive electronic gadgetry which guarantee armed, private patrols in your home within minutes. There is mass buying of everything from 22 "pop-guns" to submachine guns, and some homes are checked 30 times a day by security firms. Nothing on this scale has been experienced since the murder spree of Charles Manson and his infamous "family" 16 years ago.

The most striking effect of this random killer, held responsible for at least 14 appalling murders and 21 brutal sex attacks on men, women and children, is the way it has united communities. California is not a land known for neighbourly goodwill - people keep behind their own gates and walls. Where we used to live the most welcome sign was: "Trespassers Will Be Shot".

We have just moved into the San Fernando valley, favoured hunting ground of "The Night Stalker", whom authorities de-



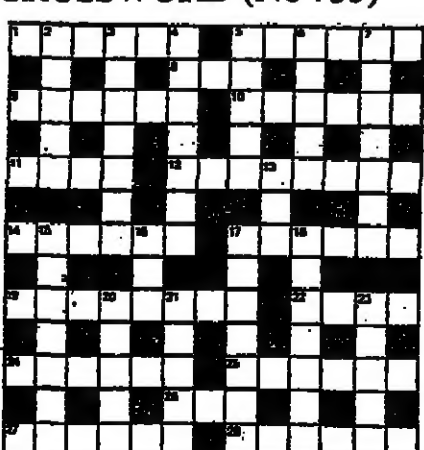
Police sketch of the killer

scribe as "a cunning, very dangerous killer".

One can understand how the women of Leeds felt while the Yorkshire Ripper was at large. The Ripper operated on the streets but his California blood-brother creeps through undetected windows or doors in pre-dawn hours and attacks his victims as they sleep.

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 735)

ACROSS  
1 Enmity (6)  
2 Agree (6)  
3 Snake-like fish (3)  
9 Porch (6)  
10 Overhead (6)  
11 Almost (4)  
12 First performance (8)  
14 Humble (6)  
15 Pester (6)  
16 Dusk (8)  
17 Desire (4)  
18 Soot (6)  
20 Metal blocks (6)  
21 Cricket score (3)  
22 Fanatic (6)  
23 Noun from verb (6)



DOWN  
3 Expiate (5)  
4 Scott Joplin music (7)  
5 Without expression (7)  
6 Solitary (5)  
7 Spiny desert plants (5)  
8 Adipose tissue (9)  
9 Col 10 Paperie (11)  
11 Lower 13 Tabular (16)  
14 Resolve 19 Order 22 Polygraph 24 Rug 25 Seville orange (24)  
26 1 Parcel 2 Billow 3 Corporal 4 Despot 5 Diet 6 Astral (24)  
7 Vicer 12 Cde 14 Brochure 15 Ave 16 Repose 17 Saliva 18 Elated (24)  
20 Daring 21 Regret 23 Gall

SOLUTION TO No 734  
ACROSS: 8 Adipose tissue 9 Col 10 Paperie 11 Lower 13 Tabular 16 Resolve 19 Order 22 Polygraph 24 Rug 25 Seville orange  
DOWN: 1 Parcel 2 Billow 3 Corporal 4 Despot 5 Diet 6 Astral 7 Vicer 12 Cde 14 Brochure 15 Ave 16 Repose 17 Saliva 18 Elated 20 Daring 21 Regret 23 Gall

The first known murder victim was Dayle Okazaki who died in the kitchen of his apartment from multiple gun wounds in the early hours of March 17. An hour later, Tsai-Lian Yu was dragged from her car and shot dead.

The "Stalker" has killed grandmothers, a student, a teacher, a church deacon, a car park attendant, a woman who liked Glenn Miller records and two business executives. The victims were aged 28 to 80. He beat some to death, stabbed, slashed and shot others. Sometimes there was rape, sometimes robbery, a few times both. Unlike the Yorkshire Ripper or "The Hollywood Strangler" who murdered between 1977 and 1978, there seems no urgent motive like sex. The killer of six men and eight women is a warped, complex character.

The "Stalker" has struck mostly in quiet suburbs, slipping into a home, snatching and usually killing the male and then assaulting the female. But Sheriff Sherman Block said: "In most serial killings there's some degree of consistency, a particular kind of victim. There's no consistency here either in race, sex or age. No one knows where this individual may strike next."

He has killed from the south near San Diego to San Francisco. At each scene he has left his "signature" - a daubed message like the Manson family's "helter skelter". Authorities have refused to give details although some television stations have reported that "Jack the Ripper" was scrawled on the walls of victims' homes.

Temperatures in southern California at present are an uncomfortable 100°F. Our air conditioning has packed in but each night every door and window is bolted.

We no longer let our nanny take our baby daughter with her to the supermarket. And if the nanny goes out for the evening a local security patrol will meet her at a major motorway intersection and escort her home. Women are shopping in

numbers of three or more. One said: "You don't even feel safe when your husband is at home. He kills men too."

Community meetings, especially in the San Fernando and San Gabriel valleys where most of the attacks have taken place, have attracted hundreds of frightened people. Grandmothers are buying handbags and many others are broken. Dr Lowell Levine, a specialist in dental identification who earlier this year went to Brazil to study the remains of Nazi doctor Josef Mengele, has been consulted. He believes the killer might be a drug addict, the narcotics masking the pain of bad teeth.

Psychologists have been asked to paint pictures of the killer and they are strikingly similar to New York's "Son of Sam" and San Francisco's "Zodiac Killer" of the Seventies. They are sure that "The Night Stalker" will eventually be caught - that his "signature" is his subconscious way of leaving clues, messages to those hunting him.

"The leaving of the message may be a way of telling authorities that he needs to be caught and punished," said psychologist Alfred Coody. Meanwhile the terror continues. Mrs Sara Salvar, 30, is an organizer of one neighbourhood watch. "This changes your lifestyle," she says. "You don't even want to be in your own garden on a hot evening watering your plants. You're too frightened to do that."

"This man isn't just raping people, he's raping our whole way of life. Even if he's caught a lot of us are still going to be scared."

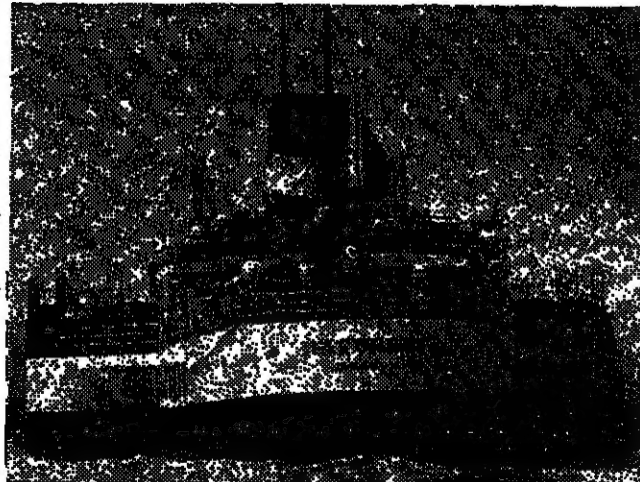
Douglas Thompson

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FRIDAY PAGE

# The wide-eyed wanderer

Alan Whicker, whose new television series starts on Sunday, talks to Bryan Appleyard about his unique style of broadcasting

Alan Whicker watches himself on television the way most people stare at a space invader. He crouches forward on the edge of his seat and concentrates furiously as if trying to bend the electronics to his will. Occasionally he will spin round, laugh with delight and cry: "I love it!" Once, in a single convulsive movement, he leapt to his feet, opened the fridge in his study, took out a bottle of champagne, opened it, poured two glasses and set down again in time to note on his clipboard that there was something wrong on the soundtrack.

After 28 years on the road he still lives every shot, every question, every good quote as if it were his last. And he still delivers his alliterative, pun-ridden scripts from behind his moustache and a childlike delight in the sheer oddness of the world.

He is one of the all-time great hacks - devoid of causes to fight, opinions to sustain or a story to grind, he is just out for the best possible story, the knock-out dead quote and the slick pay-off line. For some this makes him frivolous, a reporter unable to cope with the real complexity of the world. Indeed, audience researchers used to classify his shows as light entertainment rather than documentaries. But the reason was that it messed up their figures to have documentaries seen by 16 million people - by definition they should be seen only by minorities.

The truth is that Whicker is an innocent at large whose wide-eyed amazement at all that he sees is shared by his audience. He is a relic from the golden age of television's early maturity in the late 1950s who has survived unscathed into its late middle-age. When he started, respectable middle-class types went into broadcasting as they might get into the law and they were the best possible job without any real qualms. The audience was assumed to share their views and their pleasures. Now it is all part of "The Meedys" and the heterogeneous masses who tune in are a more knowing bunch. Even the perpetually genial Whicker finds the results hard to take.

There is, for example, TV-am: "Television for eight-year-olds. I think it's disastrous."

Or John Pilger: "I remember I once did a show about Palm Beach and Time Out said they should have sent in Pilger with a machine-gun. I mean, Holy Cow, what would he have got out of those ridiculous, delightful people?"

Or commitment in general: "TV today is full of people who write their script in the office and then go out and try to prove it or ask 'when did you stop beating your wife?' type questions. It's the World in Action type of thing where you are trying to get little slivers of conversation to put into the format."



Man of the world: Alan Whicker, traveller extraordinaire, at home in Jersey

Whicker was 60 earlier this month and the crustiness emerges from a face which looks distinctly older in life than on the screen. For the last 14 years he has lived in a house set in three acres of woodland on a hillside in Jersey with Valerie Kleiman. He calls her "Baby" and she helps jog his memory and even expresses some of his opinions. They are constantly embracing.

For a hack he is unquestionably rich but distinctly paranoid on the subject of money. He goes to immense lengths to dispute the view that his programmes are usually about wealth or the lack of it. "I even though they palpably are, especially when he is interviewing poor people."

Indeed, he is generally surprisingly defensive. In our first hour of conversation he misunderstands three questions as criticisms. Also, the word is out among Jersey taxi drivers not to be too polite about where Whicker lives when chatting to tourists. This has worked to the point that the solicitor next door regularly finds coach-loads peering at his house, trying to catch a glimpse of the wrong man.

For the back is, of course, a star and has developed some of a star's touchiness. He was, for example, a little thrown by the *Monk* Python sketch which had dozens of Whickers, prowling, menacingly about some tropical beach; and he was distinctly suspicious about the Alan Whicker Appreciation Society - a curious bunch who have got together where they dress up like Whicker and compare each other's impersonations. Their last dinner had "tender succulent fillet of beef garnished with mushrooms."

moustaches and glasses case" on the menu.

"I just didn't know how to take that," says the real Whicker. "I thought they must be real flaky guys. But they turned out to be a funny bunch of lawyers, estate agents and so on. They send me Christmas cards every year."

The point is that it is Whicker the man they are after. In spite of the apparently innocent objectivity of his approach, only Whicker could do a Whicker show - the horrors drifting through borders of the wealthy on the QE2, the nasal alliteration and the benign intensity of his focus on the chosen victim. The reason is that he is unique, kind yet incisive, undemanding yet revealing. Both viewer and interviewee feel that he wants to be their friend. "We're still good friends with lots of the people I interview," he says.

His new series - bits of which we keep dashing off to watch - is entirely interview-based. In contrast to his recent specialising on the QE2 or the Orient Express, the idea came from Lord Weidenfeld who was after a book to follow up the immense success of Whicker's other books. Only later did it become a TV series. Whicker's *New World* consists simply of interviews with the British in the United States, from Harold Evans to a Gucci shop assistant in Palm Beach. From this decent but unimaging idea Whicker emerges with pure gold in ratings and book sales terms. Each interview is a little drama set from over the familiar shoulder, the horrors pointing mercilessly at the victims, every one of whom is duly hypnotised into delivering the goods.

Even with the book and the series finished Whicker is still buried in the

project, marketing and promoting madly. His concentration is such that he finds himself incapable of thinking what to do next until everything else is finished. In the meantime he turns down masses of work. But there will always be more - more travelling, more interviews and more Whickerisms. The audiences are still huge and the books sell millions: the gift of innocence, in spite of everything, still works.

He talks fondly of the old days when you could fly out to Hong Kong with a camera crew and make three programmes on your way in from the airport: "Just get out of the taxi, walk down a street and start shooting. Now every other guy you meet has been to Hong Kong so you have to be different."

"But the big thing I always say is that when you arrive somewhere and you see elephants walking down the street or whatever - that's what you've got to remember. After a few days you don't notice the elephants but they are what the viewer wants to see."

In other words the moment the camera rolls you must become a child again, amazed, curious and well-meaning. And that, for all the gushy puns, relentless journalism and name-dropping bonhomie, is what Whicker still manages to do.

The plane back to London contains a small Jersey girl who is taking her first flight. She could still see the elephants. "Look," she cried as we turned over St. Peter's Bay, "the sea - it's so flat!" And I looked down and I saw that she was right.

Whicker's *New World* starts on BBC 1 on Sunday at 8.35 pm and is published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson at £10.95.

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## A home taste of the world's rough waters



### MEDICAL BRIEFING

Britons who are prepared to clean their teeth with bottled water and forgo ice in their whisky when abroad will be shocked by reports that an organism, *Giardia lamblia*, has contaminated Bristol's water supply. The protozoan which gives rise to what is sometimes a troublesome form of diarrhoea, is usually caught by travellers to the Third World. In Britain outbreaks are usually confined to districts where standards of sanitation are low, particularly if the houses are also infected with rodents.

Giardiasis can cause severe diarrhoea and abdominal pain, but in other cases it runs a more chronic course. In these it is easy to miss the diagnosis as the patient often complains of nothing more than persistent indigestion, flatulence and occasional gripping pains. In children infection has to be considered as a reason why the child has failed to thrive and has lost weight. Doctors are unable to agree if the weight loss which follows the malabsorption of nutrients in giardiasis is due to increased gut motility, or to damage of the gut mucosa by the protozoa.

Bristol can take some comfort from the fact that it is not the only major European city which has had trouble with *Giardia lamblia* in the water a few years ago art lovers who visited the Hermitage museum often had to pay heavily for their culture as Leningrad's water was similarly infected; it was particularly galling for those travellers returning home laden with duty-free vodka to learn that the treatment of choice for giardiasis was flagyl (metronidazole) which is dangerous if it is taken at the same time as alcohol.

the disease, has left any permanent disability. Professor Varma said the case with which leprosy virus is spread depends on the number of ticks he thought this varied over a four-year cycle. Warm weather, an increase in the number of sheep, inadequate, or ineffective, dipping also increases the incidence. Vaccination against leprosy was the best long term hope of controlling the disease.

Leopold III should not be confused with the very similar tick borne disease, tick borne encephalitis, which is at present causing concern in Central Europe. In Budapest last month Dr Straub, a senior public health official reported that there had already been over 290 cases diagnosed in Hungary, most of the cases were mild, but it is often more serious than leprosy and a proportion of the patients die or develop permanent brain damage. British doctors suspect that improved methods of diagnosis are distorting the picture of the apparent epidemic; even so the Austrian health authorities have inoculated hundreds of thousands of people against the disease and Dr Straub recommends anti-tick cream and protective clothing for campers and ramblers.

Sweetening the case for honey Barbara Cardland would have enjoyed reading the *British Medical Journal* recently as it offered more ammunition for her to use in her crusade to popularize the use of honey. Honey has long been known to have a bactericidal action against *E. Coli*, hence its use until about 20 years ago in one large provincial hospital for the treatment of perineal wounds in post-natal patients. Now evidence from a South African research project shows that a honey and electrolyte mixture is better at controlling and curbing attacks of bacterial diarrhoea in young children than a standard glucose and electrolytes (sodium, potassium and chlorides) solution.

Chin up as razors escape the blame

A bloody chin after shaving is not necessarily the result of a razor being wielded by a shaking hand, but may be due to pseudo-folliculitis. Some men have tough, thick facial hairs which are apt to grow into hair follicles where they set up local inflammation. The follicles become raised and vulnerable to being sliced off each morning. The use of aftershave makes the problem worse, and even an electric shaver can cause bleeding.

In pseudo-folliculitis, comparatively harmless skin bacteria cause the secondary infection; whereas in old fashioned barbers' itch, syphilis barbae, there is a primary infection of the hair follicle by the more important *staphylococcus aureus*.

Sycosis barbae needs treatment with a full course of the appropriate antibiotic. Dr Rodrick Hay, writing in *Mims* *Antibiotics* suggests that pseudo-folliculitis should be treated with a combination of hydrocortisone lotion and a prolonged course of oxytetracycline or erythromycin.

Dr Thomas Stuttford

## Guiding light on the darkest of fears

Cancer is a word riddled with myth and misconception, with its spoken in hushed tones. But one doctor, Vicky Clement-Jones, is aiming to replace fear and ignorance with information and positive thinking.

Three years ago she was at the peak of a glittering, intellectually challenging career as a medical scientist at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Then she learned she had ovarian cancer, leading to eight chemotherapy sessions and four major operations, including a permanent colostomy. The surgery she has undergone means she is unable to have children.

Looking at this courageous, exuberant 37-year-old woman in her comfortable south London home, it is hard to imagine that she has just endured three weeks of "the most potent chemotherapy known to man", her description of the latest, gruelling treatment.

She is a strong, outgoing person with plenty of drive, determination and willpower. She talks frankly and self-consciously about her illness. Indeed, far from wallowing in self-pity, Vicky has used her own experience and energy to help others come to terms with cancer.

**'Cancer is so common that there is no reason to feel a reject of society'**

Despite being a practising doctor, when her own cancer was diagnosed she felt - as many patients do - ill equipped to cope. There was, she discovered, a crying need for more knowledge about treatment. Few people knew about support services and financial assistance.

She was fired into setting up a national organization which would act as an exchange of information and support for cancer patients, their families and friends throughout Britain. Thus, in October 1984, the British Association of Cancer United Patients (BACUP) was born.

A registered charity, it will be fully operational on October 31, with the launch of the Cancer

Information Service from premises near Bart's Hospital, London. Trained staff, including nurses with counselling skills, will answer telephone calls and reply to letters.

"We're still in the closet about cancer in this country," says Vicky, "except for a 'heroes' like Bob Champion. You read about the trauma people go through, but not often about individuals who come to terms with it."

"What about the thousands of us who go into complete remission every year? We creep back into our jobs and people look away from us and say 'She's had cancer: let's not talk about it', and so nobody learns anything from it."

The ethos behind BACUP is communication - between patient, family and GP. "So often, people feel the doctor is the enemy, and that's very sad," she says. Doctors have to communicate better. Families and friends have to learn how to talk to their doctors and ask questions. Fear of the unknown can be such a great spectre.

"But attitudes are changing and doctors and nurses often don't realize that patients can rebuild their lives in a positive way."

She hopes BACUP will prove a valuable outlet for an exchange of information, an umbrella group which will help and advise all cancer patients irrespective of individual needs or circumstances.

Hard-pressed doctors have to concentrate on the physical aspects of the illness, often at the expense of the psychological. A major problem for cancer patients is social isolation. In Vicky's case, several friends vanished mysteriously on being told she had cancer. Most friends, however - and her work colleagues - have been fiercely loyal. Her husband, Tim, a legal director with Grand Metropolitan, has been her mainstay in setting up BACUP, and for giving moral support.

From the rest of society, however, she has noticed a "pointing the finger" mentality towards cancer patients. "It's banded around that 80 per cent of cancer is preventable, but there are so many cancers whose causes we don't yet know."

Some people believe, quite

**Veronica Grocock finds out about BACUP, a new cancer help group set up by Vicky Clement-Jones (below)**



wrongly, that cancer is infectious. Others think the patient's condition is self-inflicted. A scientist friend said to Vicky: "I can't understand why you should have cancer. You are one of the most positive people I know", as if there were some stain on my character!

"One reason I'm doing BACUP," she stresses, "is to show people there's nothing to be ashamed of in having cancer. One in four of us will get cancer. It's so common that there's no reason to feel a reject of society."

Both as a scientist and patient, Vicky is deeply worried by the association of cancer with guilt, a theory promoted by some "alternative" practitioners who suggest: "You've caused your cancer: it was something you did in the last year - something about your relationship with your husband or work."

"Some of us can't change our husbands or our work. I don't think it's necessary for us to feel that incredible guilt, because cancer is multi-factorial," she says. "I have a history of cancer in my family, so I might have some predisposition towards it. Or I may have met a virus. I'm a scientist and I'd like to hold our horses until we have more

evidence about stress causing cancer."

On the "alternative" side also, there is the guilt engendered from a recurrence. "The treatment says: 'You have control over your disease'. When the cancer comes back you think 'I couldn't have bought the right sort of whole foods', or 'Somebody must have put fertilizer on those vegetables. I've been eating'."

"When I got my recurrence and because I'm a doctor, instead of saying 'I've failed', I said to myself: 'Vicky, you've been so lucky, you've had a year of good health since the treatment'. I know that treatment had to kill every single cancer cell, and one or two got away - and that's a miracle."

She concedes that alternative therapies have a role to play. "If people talking to you and showing love helps you, that's great," but she is wary about accepting the whole package. "They try and sell you the diet, the guilt as well - and are rather megalomaniac about it."

Her mind remains open, however. She believes that some therapies, such as relaxation and meditation, are beneficial and should be evaluated scientifically with a view to becoming part of mainstream medicine.

The two schools of medicine can coexist, she believes. It is not necessary to go overboard and change your entire lifestyle, as advocated by some alternative practitioners. Self-help and a positive outlook, she says, can be applied within the conventional National Health Service sphere too - which is where BACUP comes in.

With 190,000 cancer patients newly diagnosed every year, Vicky and her team of helpers expect to be overwhelmed. They have acquired a sophisticated telephone monitoring service to gauge the demand and, if necessary, increase the staff. A follow-up questionnaire will be mailed to each caller to evaluate people's views and needs. The service, says Vicky, must be "alive to the need for change."

A current priority is to raise enough money to expand the office. Thanks to Vicky's considerable powers of persuasion, BACUP's first year will be rent-free.

Since she resigned from her

high-powered research job at Bart's to organize BACUP, Vicky has lobbied and raised £130,000 to date, visited the major cancer charities in the United States - "My dreams were reality there. They were 10 years ahead of us" - and generally galvanized and motivated influential people into offering support.

One particularly tricky task was to convince other cancer charities that BACUP would be working with them, not against them; filling a niche, not posing a threat.

Launching such a mammoth enterprise is daunting, even for a reasonably fit person. She smiles, shrugs and says: "It gives me a buzz, I suppose. I find it tremendously exciting - and we've got so much more to do."

BACUP is compiling a resource directory listing area support groups and other facilities available throughout Britain. Other services provided will include audio-visual materials, a diet book and a newspaper.

Since she had cancer Vicky's perspective on life has altered in many ways. She feels it may have something to do with confronting her own mortality and the "secondary gains" of a serious illness.

**'Traffic jams don't upset me any more. My life is different and enriched'**

"Through cancer I've learnt about myself, my relationships with my family and friends, and what I want out of life. Minor things like traffic jams don't upset me any more. I'm much more laid-back. My life is different and enriched."

She writes a diary, charting her progress. "I look through it and I think: 'Goodness, I couldn't do this last week'. I get joy out of being able to drive a car again, or the first time I go downstairs or to the shops."

"I don't set myself impossible targets - but it's nice to push yourself just a little bit."

BACUP: 121/123 Charterhouse Street, London EC1M 6AA (01-484 1601).

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## How You Can Achieve Mental, Physical & Sexual Rejuvenation

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# THE TIMES DIARY

## Knives out

Tim Pitt, manager of BBC Radio Sheffield, is threatening to issue libel writs against the majority of his staff "and seek substantial damages and costs" from them personally. The threat follows a petition drawn up by disgruntled staff, and presented to the Controller of Local Radio, Michael Barton. He visits the station today, and will be lobbied by the staff to "put right the unacceptable state of affairs" there. Pitt has written to each signatory, saying that he has been "tried and punished by a kangaroo court" which has given him no opportunity to defend himself. He goes on to demand "the hole-in-the-corner way" the business has been conducted, and then concludes with the sting. "Please let me know in writing that you wish your name to be withdrawn from this vicious resolution and apologize to me for your lapse. If I have not heard from you within seven days I intend to ask my solicitor to issue writs for libel and I shall seek substantial damages and costs from you personally." Yesterday Pitt refused to answer calls, and all petitioners have now sworn not to comment at this stage.

## Railroaded

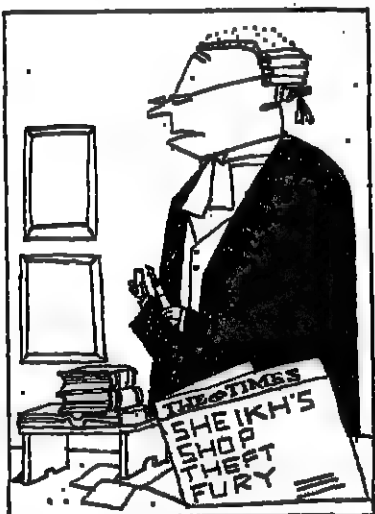
A BR guard has sent me the newly issued private and not for publication notice. One paragraph says: "For trains running up to and including 10 minutes late. No apology required." Remember, it goes on, "You are selling British Rail." The guard asks: "How seriously do BR management take their well-publicised customer care campaign?" I wonder how many passengers who miss their connections by a couple of minutes will feel about this?

Small wonder you see few Spaniards in Britain. To induce them here, the British Tourist Authority is circulating in Spain a leaflet whose front cover is emblazoned with a picture of Sir Francis Drake.

## Les-majesté

After years of pretending to find Barry Humphries funny, the Aussies have had enough. The Ethnic Affairs Commission in Victoria is asking Sir Les Patterson, the fast-drinking, slow-thinking Australian cultural attaché (alias Humphries) to withdraw his new book, *The Traveller's Tool*. Offended by a reference to the Vietnamese boat people as "Australians dwarfs with hepatitis", it threatened to take out an injunction. Meanwhile, the New South Wales Library Society recently heard a lecture by Professor Geoffrey Bolton entitled *The Destruction of Sir Les Patterson*: or how to get the foreigner to take Australian culture seriously.

BARRY FANTONI



'My client, m'lud, would like two other wives to take into consideration'

## Take five

"The day I rebuffed The Beatles" wins Fred O'Brien from Liverpool today's bottle of champagne in the Diary's quest for warty stories about the famous in their early days. As president of the students' union at Liverpool College of Art in 1961, O'Brien had to organize the college dances. "One day, Brian Epstein rang and said he was the new manager of the Beatles. He told me the group wanted to do a college dance for old times' sake. However, on taking office I had found a tatty piece of paper among the 'accounts'. It was a receipt for borrowing the union's public address equipment, (all £125 worth) for their own use as a microphone, amplifier etc. in Hamburg. It had not come back. I told Epstein the details, and said I couldn't really countenance The Beatles appearing at the college. Epstein was shocked, saying he had found the Beatles 'warty' about the honest. I refused but out of curiosity asked how much they would charge. 'They would do it for a special fee of £5,' said Epstein. I declined. Somehow their careers recovered from this cruel rebuff."

## Fizzing

Labour MP Tony Banks rang yesterday in response to the champagne-winning revelations by his former flatmate, Rodney James, that the proletarian "Our Tone" was the only guest to wear morning dress at James' wedding in the Sixties (Diary, August 28). Banks said: "If Rodney can produce a photograph I will buy him a bottle of champagne at the Commons and we can talk about the last 20 years." He added that, as James' marriage had broken up, could he have back the two wives he gave as a wedding present. Cheeky.

PHS

Nothing could more clearly have demonstrated the falsity of Zola Budd's acquired status as a British citizen and, at the same time, the continuing vigour of the anti-apartheid movement than the British decision by the Amateur Athletic Association not to announce in advance her entry last Monday at Crystal Palace. The intention, to avoid a political demonstration, was so successful that many spectators had not arrived when Miss Budd broke the world record for 5,000 metres by a spectacular ten seconds.

The militancy of anti-apartheid bodies such as the London-based South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc) and by the UN will intensify after President Botha's failure to make significant concessions to the black majority.

Wednesday's announcement by Graham Gooch that he will not play cricket in South Africa again came six days after Lester Bird, deputy prime minister of Antigua, had demanded a retraction if Gooch were not to be barred as a visiting member of the England tour of the West Indies in the winter.

The 1990 Commonwealth Games in Auckland would certainly have been boycotted by African Caribbean and Asian members had not the proposed All Blacks rugby tour of South Africa been halted by the court intervention in New Zealand of two members of the public. Although the threat to next year's Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, because of England's rugby tour of South Africa last summer, has receded, it could re-emerge if and when the British Lions confirm their intention to tour South Africa next year.

The inevitable selection of Miss Budd for the England team in Edinburgh, even if it does not provoke the withdrawal of militant black nations such as Ghana and Nigeria, could spark demonstrations which would severely test security. The Labour-controlled Edinburgh City Council, which recently caused the TV screening of athletics at Meadowbank stadium to be can-

# A field day for boycotters as violence mounts



Budd: under-wraps record breaker Ramsay: 'Provocation to blacks' Gooch: forced to back down

celled because of their own anti-apartheid stance, will be seeking ways to get round their leasing contract of the stadium with the Scottish organizing committee in order to persist with silent, visual protest.

Sanroc have already lodged an official complaint on Miss Budd's status with the African Athletics Confederation and seek a consultation with the International Amateur Athletics Federation. Sam Ramsay, a coloured former South African teacher resident in London, and the chairman of Sanroc, says: "Miss Budd, by moving from a suspended country to a non-suspended country, is clearly violating the spirit, if not the letter, of the IAAF's regulations. Because she spends little non-competitive residence in Britain, effectively still living in South Africa and merely transiting to foreign competitions in

America and elsewhere via London, she will continue to provoke black people, sympathetic city councils, and others."

The controversy will not subside until Miss Budd's residential position is similar, say, to that of England Test cricketer Allan Lamb, a former South African who only returns there for holidays. "The returns there for holidays," says Gooch, the England chairman, "stirred the verbal blows." Sir Arthur, an avowed non-racialist, for better or worse exists the overt presence of politicians on sports bodies and officials in matters outside their legitimate jurisdiction. Rugby is not a Commonwealth Games sport. Yet the fact is that political repercussions in sport will intensify following the present upheavals within South Africa.

David Miller

Chief Sports Correspondent

Peter Lilley parades some fashionable economic fallacies

# Jobs: skirting round reality



Yet such is the appeal of the demand fallacy that, though discredited in its original model, it continually reappears in new guises. The latest is the infrastructure argument. By far the most popular of this season's fashionable fallacies is the idea that an extra £1 billion spent by government on the infrastructure would create more jobs than a £1 billion reduction in taxation. It sounds very different from the old demand fallacy because it presupposes no increase in government borrowing.

Extra spending would be financed by forgoing tax cuts (or even, if necessary, by higher taxes). The theory is that if taxes are cut so that people can spend the money themselves they will save part and spend some on imports; but money spent on the infrastructure creates an essentially domestic demand.

If Britain's problem was a shortage of money spending, the infrastructure argument might be valid. But the fact is that we cannot "buy jobs". Even if extra money demand has a temporary effect on jobs this is soon dissipated in higher prices and wages. What we need is to increase the incentives to work and reduce the cost of creating jobs. Tax cuts do both these things by leaving people with more money in their pockets and in turn reducing the pressures for higher earnings. So they can make a permanent contribution to employment.

Almost all the calculations that infrastructure spending in lieu of tax cuts would create jobs are derived,

of paying someone the average wage (less direct tax and national insurance contributions) would be around £5,600, the money could finance only about one million additional jobs. Would the other two million unemployed be left to private charity?

Of course, that is not what those who advocate spending the dole money on creating jobs actually mean. They want to spend money on creating jobs as well as spending it on the dole. Unfortunately you cannot spend the same money twice.

Additional money spent on job creation has to be raised by taxation or borrowing. That puts a burden elsewhere which in due course destroys jobs, requiring more dole payments, more tax and so on. Once again we arrive back at the conclusion that governments cannot simply buy jobs.

The final fallacy now in fashion is the belief that we could and should invest in Britain the capital now being invested abroad. The idea would be to bring back the dollars and pounds invested in foreign countries and use them to create jobs in this country.

Unfortunately such proposals neglect an inescapable fact. Any country which has a surplus on its current account must have an equal and opposite outflow on its capital account. This is one of the few inescapable facts about which there is no dispute between different schools of economists.

It follows that any reduction in our capital outflow must involve a reduction in our current account surplus. By reducing our current surplus we mean either exporting less, importing more, or both. So any gain in the demand for our capital goods industries would be likely to be offset by a loss of demand for our exporters and for our import-competing industries. We have only to look at Japan, which ran a current account surplus of \$33 billion in 1984. If the corresponding capital outflows represented, as some allege, the exporting of jobs, Japan should have been the worst sufferer in the world.

In any case Britain benefits from overseas investment. It helped our domestic industry by easing the sum in sterling when we abolished exchange controls in 1979 and has enabled us to accumulate foreign assets now worth around £75 billion which are generating ever increasing income as our foreign currency earnings from North Sea oil start to decline.

The one sure thing about this season's rag trade fallacies is that they will soon be displaced. Economic facts are scarcely more durable. But the fundamental truth of economic life does not change. New jobs come only from producing goods and services that people want to buy at prices they can afford.

The author, Conservative MP for St Albans, is a parliamentary private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Question: When do we read modern English idiomatically from right to left? Answer: The favourite won easily at 4-7. That's how we write it, but we say: "The favourite won easily seven to four on."

How can we account for the fact that Blue for Blue is a common nickname given to those with red or ginger hair in Australia? Answer: Australians are notorious jokers with language.

Why are surnames such as White, Black, Brown and Green common, yet we never meet a Mr Red, a Miss Blue, or a Mrs Yellow?

Have you noticed how the media have got hold of the wrong end of the sticking-point, which is in danger of becoming a vogue word? They take it to mean the place at which things get stuck. Some gnome on television recently referred to a situation having several sticking-points. But screw your courage to the sticking-place, and we'll not fail.

And here are some more quirks to

David Watt

# Sordid bags of dirty tricks

The sinking of the Rainbow Warrior provided an interesting illustration of the confusion now surrounding the "rules of the game" governing relations between supposedly civilized states. Almost everyone seems agreed (a) that the French secret service was heavily implicated and (b) that what happened was an outrage. Even the French themselves have in effect assented to this verdict.

Why no attempt to accept responsibility and justify it? First because the target consisted of civilians engaged on a mission which western public opinion generally regards with sympathy. Secondly because the attack was carried out in New Zealand, a country which is neither communist nor Third World nationalist but a friendly state subscribing to the same norms of international behaviour as France.

That is really the point. If French agents had damaged a Soviet submarine monitoring their atomic tests in the South Pacific, or for that matter had sunk a ship carrying uranium for Colonel Gaddafi, they would have been hailed for a notable feat of undercover daring.

The origins of this double standard go back to 1948 when President Truman authorized the CIA to undertake a wide range of covert operations which the Office of Strategic Services had carried out during the Second World War. He appears to have made this change mainly because he was persuaded, after the fall of Czechoslovakia, that nothing else could prevent the communists winning the Italian election. Nevertheless the crucial boundary had been crossed. Criteria and ground rules that had been evolved in desperate wartime conditions were henceforth applied in peacetime.

The rapidity with which this attitude hardened can be seen in the Doolittle report on the CIA commissioned in 1955 by President Eisenhower. The committee said: "It is now clear that we are facing an implacable enemy whose avowed objective is world domination by whatever means and at whatever cost. There are no rules in such a game. Hitherto acceptable norms of human conduct do not apply. We must develop espionage and counter-espionage services and must learn to subvert, sabotage and destroy our enemies by more clever, more sophisticated and more effective methods than those used against us."

This extreme activist injunction has never in fact been followed to the letter. For one thing it has proved much more difficult to subvert, sabotage and destroy behind the Iron Curtain than anyone supposed in those mid-fifties days of John Foster Dulles and "roll-back". Moreover, a certain do-as-you-would-be-done-by prudence has restrained both superpowers from generalized or even serious undercover violence in each other's backyard. But these limitations have in practice meant that the dirty tricks have been perpetrated with all the more enthusiasm on the wider world stage where influence has been up for grabs, where security has been more lax, and where the

victim's power to retaliate has been strictly limited.

It is in such countries as Korea, Iran, Guatemala, Egypt, India, Pakistan, the Congo, Cuba, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and Chile that the US and Soviet espionage services have luxuriated, leaving behind them a long trail of bribery, political manipulation, sometimes assassination, and frequently perverse and unstable results. In most fields of activity it is ludicrous to put the Americans and the Russians on an equivalent moral footing, but in this respect it is hard to say that one side has, over the years, behaved much differently from or better than the other.

In theory, of course, many of the developments in our strange kind of nuclear peace over the last 40 years ought to have decreased the importance of espionage. In the matter of strategic weapons, for instance, the principal concern must be with deterrence and the avoidance of surprise. For that reason there are many areas where the more the main adversaries know and mimic each other's capabilities the better. President Reagan recognized this in his proposal that Star Wars technology might be shared with the Russians.

The same applies in the conventional military field. Obviously it is important that, faced with the enemy of closed societies, we should have the capacity to prevent them surprising us. We must know if the Russians are massing on the Elbe, building vast new rocket installations, inventing a new wonder weapon, or simply changing their battlefield tactics. It is important to us - and vital to Israel and India - to know whether Argentina, Libya or Pakistan has the bomb. But here technology and intelligence have come to the rescue. In these days of satellite photography, open economics, international academic cross-fertilization and teeming telecommunications, far less of this information needs to be unearthed by cloak and dagger methods than in the past.

The US has failed to follow this logic and still maintains a large army of agents in the field to play the Great Game in the Third World. The falling dominoes theory of the 1950s still flourishes in Washington and in spite of all the setbacks of the past 30 years it is still thought that the easiest - and, in terms of politics, least controversial - way of propelling up the pieces in Latin America, Africa and the Middle East is by being in a position to mount covert operations if the need arises.

The financial cost of this policy may not be as large as a series of conventional commitments. Nevertheless the price tag is there. It is inscribed partly with the outraged suspicion of much of the Third World towards American purposes and partly with the fact that covert action has dramatically retarded the feeble growth of civility in international relations. How can we subject Israel, South Africa, Libya and now the French to the slightest discipline when both superpowers have been in flagrant contravention of civilized conventions for so many years?

moreover... Miles Kington

# Taking the mackey

One of the best late night shows on the Edinburgh Fringe this year was the *Merry Mac Pua Show*, a determined effort to collect all the known clichés about Scotland, pull them to bits and leave them for dead. The three young men involved present a visual parody of Scottish pride even before they open their mouths: shaven-headed and draped in tartan robes like members of some dreadful Hare Lauder Krishna sect, they bounce on at the beginning of the show and demand to know how many of the audience are English. Quite a few hands go up. "Right," says one of them, "here's what we thought we might do for the English visitors among us. We are going to... pause... 'Kill them one by one'."

They then hurl themselves on to the nearest Sassenach, crying "Fe Fi Fo McPherson, I smell the blood of an English person." But before any real damage can be done, one of the men pulls the others away saying, "No, no, this isn't the way to do it. This is what they always expect us to do. Let's show them that the Scots can be civilized as well..."

An hour of cultural mayhem ensues in which they try to remove the last vestiges of cosiness from the English view of Scotland and from the Scots' view of themselves. They strip away the Scottish tourist image leaving almost nothing underneath, not even the truth. But that has always been true of the Scots: when they're not castigating the English, they like to get on with the even tastier job of attacking each other and shooting themselves in the foot. The old rivalry between Glasgow and Edinburgh, for instance, is not yet dead. Glasgow has recently had an upsurge in civic pride after two years of a charismatic Lord Provost and one visible sign of this is its new ubiquitous slogan, "Glasgow Smiles Better".

One possible interpretation, and Edinburgh has accordingly banned this dangerous slogan from appearing on buses in the capital. Though the show has given Glasgow greater delight than signs of fear in Edinburgh in the shape of censorship, Glasgow has hit back by covering Edinburgh at festival time with copies of the slogan in German, Spanish and Italian, thus appealing directly to the foreign festival goers in their own language over the heads of Edinburgh, which takes a lot of beating for sheer cheek.

People from Glasgow or Edinburgh are apt to preface their remarks about the other place by saying, "Of course, there really isn't the rivalry that there used to be," and then going on to demonstrate that there is. A Glasgow man who has just written a book about Edinburgh was asked by an interviewer the other day what he liked about the place. "I like Glash," he said. "I've read a lot of Glasgow, which is about as complimentary as a Mancunian saying that the Isle of Dogs is his favourite bit of London."

And there's always the lingering feeling that the Festival might be in the wrong place, that Edinburgh - no matter whether the Tories or Labour are in charge - is uneasy about having the thing on the premises and that Glasgow would look after it far better, and that Edinburgh wouldn't mind being shot of the whole thing if it wasn't for the terrible thought that Glasgow might get it instead. The plain fact of the matter seems to me that the Festival should stay in Edinburgh because Edinburgh needs it more - the four-week burst of high-energy celebration and nonstop buzz comes to Edinburgh rather than the same way as the monsoon comes to India or summertime to Moscow, that is, as a long awaited reviving breath of life.

The rest of the time Edinburgh can be, let's say, a placid place. I have several times said on stage in Edinburgh that traffic lights seem to longer here than anywhere else in the world. The audience has always roared in agreement. They know from bitter experience that it is true. But I was startled to be told by a member of the audience last week that a traffic warden had recently tried to give her a parking ticket while she was merely waiting for a red light to change.

# 1985 and all that

New words for old, by Philip Howard

adventure books like *Treasure Island*. There was a raving noise at the door. You should follow the ten commitments. Nowadays many women work as men. The Shah of Iran was overthrown. Several people, maybe more, were in the room.

That last enigmatic sentence was written by a Japanese student. When my friend the lecturer fell about, the student was offended by her amusement, and told her stiffly that she had been taught that "several" meant "five". Here are some creative definitions from the end of term exams:

Listless = too many to list. A steamroller = something to curl your hair with.

A jockey = somebody who tells jokes.

An inhabitant = someone who doesn't live in a place.

Even those of us who are native here, and to the mannerism born, have trouble with the crazy obstacle race of the English language. Edward Heath recently gave a talk on aspects of the Third World at Great St Mary's, Cambridge. At one point he spoke of "the slopes of the Himalayas which have now been consumed as forests". The secretary who was transcribing his address from the tape rendered this into surrealistic poetry as "... which have now been hewn into porridge."

And here are some more quirks to





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## REALISM AT BLACKPOOL

No advanced industrial society has suffered more severely than Britain from destructive trade union activity in the post-war years. None has been more handicapped by unnecessary industrial stoppages and by the use of trade union power to maintain restrictive practices and over-manning at the expense of productivity. The living standards of every worker have thereby suffered. For sustained economic prosperity, Britain needs a responsible trade union movement in the sense both of genuine accountability of its leaders to their members, and of responsible behaviour in the commonly accepted sense of the term. There is now some reason for cautious hope that we may be moving towards a more happy state of affairs.

The TUC meets at Blackpool this weekend showing every sign of acknowledging its need to come to terms with both the framework of new trade union law brought in by the present government, and the change in the attitudes of union members in response to the new realism of the Thatcher years. The collapse of the Scargill strike for lack of support both of a section of the miners, and of the rank-and-file of other unions has been crucial to this change of mood. This year the TUC will not be dominated, as it was last, by the miners' strike and the problems caused by the now discredited Mr Scargill. Nor, after all, will the TUC have to subordinate its reason to inordinate rhetoric in consequence of a rail strike.

Both the railwaymen's use of the ballot to reject an anti-modernization strike, and the defeat of the coal strike which had followed Mr Scargill's refusal of a ballot, have confirmed the conclusion of union leaders

(and of Mr Kinnock) that it is impracticable for a Labour government, with TUC support, to try to take away the right to ballot. The talk now is rather of adding new "rights" to campaign in the workplace, by meetings and the distribution of literature, in the run-up to a ballot, and also of legislating to stop employers making changes until the result of a ballot is known.

There can be few serious objections to defining the right to campaign, if this is thought to serve any purpose. In practice, such campaigning is not ruled out now. Even on other issues than strikes or the election of officials there is no inhibition against campaigning: for instance, against the effects of financial cuts on jobs in a union. The more union democracy the better. It obviously advances the union case for the right of consultation in company matters, which will also be heard at Blackpool. But it depends on what is meant by a "say" in the running of the company. There is much to be said for the kind of consultative mechanisms now generally adopted here. But a return to the former Bullock idea of seats-on-the-board, which many union leaders disliked, would be retrograde, and would confuse the functions of management and unions. On the same principle it would be absurd to legislate to prevent managements making necessary decisions because a ballot was pending.

Yet far more important than the floating of these insubstantial ideas is the simple acceptance that the law has a place in trade union affairs, and that the rights given to members cannot be taken away. In this new climate, the proposal to suspend the AUEW (engineers) for accepting £1.2 million of government

money for ballots must surely founder, or be fudged. The question whether this might lead to an alternative TUC is for the moment academic. It would be as self-damaging for the TUC to turn out the engineers or the electricians (EPTU) who have also asked for ballot money contrary to TUC policy, as it was self-defeating for Mr Scargill to push the Nottinghamshire miners on the road to autonomy.

The new realism in the trade union movement arises, however, not simply because the Government has written new statutes to regulate union procedures, but also because of a change of mood among ordinary union members with rising living standards to defend, with mortgages, houses, and family obligations of a kind once described as middle-class. These new owners may grow as Mr Thatcher but they have come to recognize that their jobs and their families depend on productivity and the defeat of inflation. Having read the writing on the wall in the 1970s they know that there are limits to what they can be paid without the destruction of jobs. They do not wish to join the unemployment statistics.

Teaching the facts of economic life has been a major achievement of Mrs Thatcher's government, and it looks as though the TUC at Blackpool will show that it has learnt at least some of them. It is much less demoralized than it was, and gives less impression of blundering about uncertainly which road to take. Paradoxically, it is in somewhat better shape because, though hesitantly and with much camouflage, it is edging towards the only road that is not blocked — the one signposted by Mrs Thatcher.

## MR DE KOCH MUST LISTEN

The wind of change blowing through South Africa is gathering such momentum that the Pretoria government no longer seems capable of resisting it. Each day adds to the toll of deaths and disorder. Yet the only action the government believes it necessary to take in response to the rising clamour against apartheid is to resort to traditional methods of repression. With grim predictability the principal message that President Botha conveyed when he paid a rare visit to troubled black townships in the Eastern Cape was that the government had not yet unleashed all the force at its disposal to tackle unrest. As a tactical summary of the government's position, this was no doubt accurate enough. But it offers no strategic hope for the future.

Indeed, the most ominous part about the present turmoil in South Africa is not that the government is in danger of losing control, but that it can provide no answers to black violence other than to intensify repression. It was this fearful view of South Africa that the outside world picked up from Mr Botha's speech to the Party faithful in Durban two weeks ago. After months of black unrest, the foreign community were looking for some kind of assurance about the government's plans for reform, but when Mr Botha was able to offer not one new constructive proposal investors decided to cut and run. Their action was a far harsher verdict on Mr

Botha's policies than any foreign government could have given. What matters more in the long run is the impact that Mr Botha's intransigence has on the black population. Like the foreign community, the blacks believe that Mr Botha is offering no real prospect of peaceful change. Violence, therefore, becomes an acceptable alternative to an increasing number. And, as the level of black violence increases, so does the government's determination to suppress it.

The only way out of this unending cycle of violence and suppression is for the government to put forward a sufficiently imaginative programme to attract black leaders into a negotiated settlement. Tragically though, it is unlikely to happen. Mr Botha missed a promising opportunity two weeks ago. The next opportunity will be all the harder for him to take. Black demands are becoming more insistent; white intransigence is growing; and the last thing that Mr Botha can be seen to be doing now is to make concessions in the face of black violence.

It is no wonder that foreign investors are calling it a day. The word "emergency" is already being attached to financial measures that the South African government is considering; and no wonder at that label either, when it is realized that this week the country has come close to the status of being the world's largest major problem debtor. In the

next year, it has to repay more than eight and a half billion pounds in foreign debt, and the world's bankers are naturally increasingly hesitant about rolling over and extending debt to South African borrowers.

The rand has reached a record low. South Africa markets have been closed. Gold and platinum prices soared. Shares in companies have been quickly depressed. Dr Gerhard de Kock, governor of the South African Reserve Bank, the central bank, has much to talk about, and quickly, during his current tour of the West. He must also listen.

The last time an emissary from his country did a similar round, making promises and sketching in the background to what was about to happen back home, the listeners who believed him were disappointed. Within days, President Botha made the speech at Durban that did not go anywhere in the direction of, let alone near, his foreign minister's hints. Mr de Kock's listeners will be more sceptical as a result of hearing indications about a "great step forward" that never actually materialized.

Before men of goodwill on both sides begin to despair, as they surely will, South Africa must come to recognize that emergency measures, while necessary and welcome, are not by any means an answer to the deeper problems. They will help the thaw when the markets are unfrozen on Monday, but the temperature is still rising in the real world which South Africa does not yet inhabit.

## OPENING UP ON OPEN TRADE

President Reagan's response to the formal request under the Trade Act for protection for the American shoe industry is encouraging positive evidence of the Administration's commitment to open trade. In the past, it has sometimes seemed more rhetorical than practical. Now the government has firmly rejected import cuts, quotas or new tariffs on footwear. Admittedly, the shoe industry's case was not strong. It had failed to modernise in an earlier period of protection. Its constituency is relatively small and the estimated cost of protection to consumers was large, some \$68,000 per saveable job on one estimate. Moreover, the exporting nations who have taken over the US market are newer industrial nations — notably Brazil, South Korea and Taiwan — which need exports to pay for their foreign debt.

The Administration, however, took the opportunity to reiterate strongly that the main thrust of its trade policy will be to break down barriers to American exports abroad, a fully consistent free trade approach. And the President's new trade representative, Dr Clayton Yentur, laid his credentials on the table, asserting that "this is not a protectionist nation and we are not going the

protectionist route even though times are tough".

The decision to invoke the Trade Act to investigate vigorously other countries' barriers to US trade interests might be dismissed as a bone thrown to an overwhelmingly protectionist Congress. If so, it will do little to divert Congressional and popular pressure for protection, always a factor in the United States, and now whipped up by the trade deficit to hysterical proportions, occasionally with racialist overtones. Indeed, whatever line the President had taken on footwear would itself have little difference. Help for the shoe industry would merely have whetted lobbyists' appetite for the many protection bills already before Congress. As it is, the mercantilists will be anxious to fight back, most probably through the sweeping Senate finance committee bill to block imports from Japan.

The trouble with the President's approach, which involves deploying aggressive rhetoric against other countries' practices in the battle to persuade the public that the Administration is taking a strong line on trade, is that the rhetoric itself merely fans the protectionist flames Mr Reagan is so anxious to quench. Much the same can be said about the similar line taken by Mr

Norman Tebbit and other trade ministers in this country.

It would be much more helpful if political leaders who actually believe in open trade could address these arguments more powerfully to their domestic audiences and reserve their aggressive stance for private negotiation with their colleagues in other countries. At the moment, the reverse tends to happen, with loud noises in public being matched by reassuring comments in private.

To make that transition, however, tangible evidence is needed that a commitment to open trade works. Perhaps the most hopeful sign is that trade officials in the United States appear to wish to concentrate on tangible and realistic targets for their pressure on trading partners: quotas on leather goods in Japan, restrictions on computer imports in Brazil. This gives other countries the opportunity to make a constructive response. If they want to support Mr Reagan in his battles with Congress, and for public opinion, which holds the key to maintaining and enhancing world trade, they would do well to act swiftly and positively where the United States has reasonable complaints. Multilateral free trade carries multilateral responsibilities.

## Cost comparisons down on farm

From Mr Robert Saunders

Sir, At a time when farmer-bashing appears to have developed into one of the more popular national sports, your more understanding and sympathetic leader, "A hard harvest" (August 26), is welcome.

However the reference to the suggestion that Community food costs 25 per cent more than world prices is nearly as aggravating as the current weather! World prices, certainly for grain, are almost entirely set by the USA, as she has far larger surpluses, and consequently greater exports, of wheat and flour than the EEC or any other country. Such prices are presumably tolerable to her farmers because she subsidizes them far more heavily than does the much-criticized CAP (common agricultural policy) subsidize EEC farmers.

From figures I have before me, it appears that direct price support per head of persons engaged in agriculture during 1983 was \$6,055 in the USA and \$1,653.2 in the EEC. Given an acceptable and stable exchange rate, to which you rightly refer, and a similar level of subsidies and of input prices and we will happily compete, in spite of our weather, with the American prairies and maintain and enhance the beauty of the English countryside.

Yours sincerely,  
ROBERT SAUNDERS,  
Saunders & Sons Ltd,  
Friar Mayne Farm,  
Broadmayne,  
Dorchester,  
August 26.

## Pupil polymath

From Mr Colin G. Hey

Sir, Professor Gowling's letter (August 24) concerning the broadening of the secondary curriculum to remedy our shortcomings in science and technology exposes once again our incapacity to learn from experience.

In Rowland Hill's Hazelwood School in Birmingham in 1830 a substantial course in general science as a "cultural subject" was compulsory for every pupil. In addition, the curriculum included mathematics, surveying, history, geography, woodwork and metalwork and other crafts, mechanical drawing, options of French, Spanish, Italian, Greek and Latin (mostly taught by direct method), as well as art, music, physical education and drama. The boys even wrote and acted their own plays in Latin.

In its short history in Birmingham — 1803 to 1833 — the school produced three future fellows of the Royal Society. In contrast, we find Dr Arnold, of Rugby, still saying in 1856, "rather than have it (science) the principal thing in my son's mind, I would gladly have him think that the sun went round the earth..."

Yours faithfully,  
COLIN G. HEY,  
37 Furze Hill Road,  
Shipston on Stour,  
Worcestershire,  
August 25.

## The weaker sex?

From Professor W. R. Lee

Sir, There was, some few years ago, a study which gave some way towards answering Mrs Furry's inquiry (August 21) whether women with children take more sickness absence than women without. At that time, the marriage status was, perhaps, more clearly defined and the differentiation was between married and unmarried women. The latter had less sickness absence, approaching that of men. Furthermore, the diagnoses accounting for the excess taken by married women did not appear to be from diseases associated with childbirth.

Opportunities may be equal but the advantages taken of them by our wives and sweethearts appear, as in other respects, to be anomalous.

Incidentally, another study has shown that as a man's family increases in size so does his sickness absence.

Yours faithfully,  
W. R. LEE,  
Department of Occupational Health,  
University of Manchester,  
Stoford Building,  
Oxford Road,  
Manchester,  
August 22.

## Future of Tabley House

From Miss Erna Low

Sir, I was most interested in reading Mr Roger White's letter "Future of Tabley House" (August 24). I started my English life before the war as a student and, by a strange coincidence, my professor of English literature in Vienna chose the *Life and Works of Lord de Tabley* as subject for my PhD thesis.

I spent several weeks as guest of the Leicester Warren family at Tabley House, studying Lord de Tabley's works and his correspondence with Tennyson and Browning etc.

Last year, when visiting friends in Knaresborough, they, knowing my interest in the Tabley family, arranged for me to visit Tabley House. It was a sad occasion finding the house as beautiful as ever and virtually unchanged, yet with a very uncertain future.

Hearing this, I put the land agent Mr Beck in touch with the English Tourist Board and had hoped that Tabley House and its large park and lake would ultimately be used as a conference or leisure centre or as a centre for visiting academics.

## Damage-limitation exercise on SDI

From Mr Anthony Gardner

Sir, Over the past few months I have followed your generous coverage of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) with great interest. Unfortunately, you have left your readers with an inaccurate impression of the British and European viewpoint.

You repeatedly point out that Britain, Germany, Italy and other allies have supported research. You fail to note that these governments' declaratory policy on the SDI has little in common with judgements held by most of the leaders and strategic analysts in Western Europe.

There are personal factors at play as well in the supportive governments' restrained reaction to SDI. After Reagan's domestically unpopular visit to Bitburg, Chancellor Kohl is still in debt. Thatcher has always had a close relationship with the President and does not wish to oppose him outspokenly on a major proposal. None of these leaders has ever endorsed the long-term objectives of the SDI.

Those allies who you suggest support the SDI are really only engaged in a damage-limitation exercise: they make the best of a situation that could eventually become extremely damaging to the unity of Nato. While strong supporters of allied unity, they cannot share the President's enthusiasm about strategic defenses and desire to abandon mutual vulnerability and assured destruction.

Lord Chalfont has written that Europe suffers from "neophobia", a dislike for anything new. It is true that the allies have usually favored stability, arms control and détente. Their opposition to the SDI, however, is not a result of myopia and conditioned reflexes; it reflects an assessment of the initiative's strategic implications, technical feasibility and Europe's geopolitical realities.

Yours sincerely,  
ANTHONY GARDNER,  
The International Institute for Strategic Studies,  
23 Tavistock Street, WC2,  
August 24.

## A 'tax on morality'

From Baroness Elles

Sir, In Sarah Hogg's article, "Tax: for richer or poorer" (August 9), attention is rightly drawn to the mathematical problems which arise when proposals are made to reconsider the taxing of husbands' and wives' earned and unearned incomes.

There are, however, two aspects which should not be overlooked when searching for an equitable solution. First, there is no basic principle that one married couple equals one tax unit. There is a piece of discriminatory legislation, section 354 of the Income Tax Act 1952, whereby a woman's income is deemed, for income tax purposes, to be her husband's and not her own.

The effect of this legislation, somewhat mitigated by modification in 1971-2 has the following legal consequences:

1. The husband (or trustee, guardian or other legal representative) is responsible for informing the Inland Revenue of his own and his wife's total income.
2. The wife's unearned income is added to the husband's income, thus frequently attracting the higher rate of tax.
3. Reliefs, even if due on the wife's income, are repayable to the husband.
4. The wife must declare her capital

## Moral absolutism

From Mr John Vice

Sir, I would like to express my profound disagreement with the opinions of Paul Johnson ("Withdrawing this licence to kill", August 22). He tells us that the "killing plague" of this century, "the Gulag, Auschwitz, the millions slain in the Cultural Revolution", are all "the result of moral relativism", a doctrine whose "essence is to devalue life". By embracing it, we look lightly on murder and mechanically carry out abortions and embryological research.

We are advised to embrace moral absolutism, which says "there are certain laws governing the conduct of individuals and societies which are permanent and universal, not man-made but God-given".

Johnson mis-states the distinction between absolutists and relativists. Standardly, they are distinguished by their response to Oliver Cromwell's plea, "I beseech you, in the bowels of Christ, think it possible you may be mistaken." Absolutists make no such admission, whether the justification for this certainty

objectives may be scaled down if technology proves less promising than expected and a future president may decide that nothing beyond research is warranted.

They perceive that a great deal of money will be spent on the initiative, however, no matter what its final outcome. Concerned about Europe's slow economic growth and uncompetitiveness in high-technology industries, they do not want to place any obstacles in the way of efforts by national companies and research establishments to profit from the American bonanza.

There are personal factors at play as well in the supportive governments' restrained reaction to SDI. After Reagan's domestically unpopular visit to Bitburg, Chancellor Kohl is still in debt. Thatcher has always had a close relationship with the President and does not wish to oppose him outspokenly on a major proposal. None of these leaders has ever endorsed the long-term objectives of the SDI.

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Yours sincerely,  
ANTHONY GARDNER,  
The International Institute for Strategic Studies,  
23 Tavistock Street, WC2,  
August 24.

gains for tax purposes to her husband and has no claim in law for any of the relief given in such gains, only an amount of £5,900 (1985-86) being granted to both husband and wife.

In all the above instances, there is no obligation on a husband to inform his wife of his income.

While it is clear that if married couples were to be taxed separately, a rich wife might pay less than she is now paying in tax, no thought has been given to the thousands of women, married, separated, deserted or in the process of getting a divorce, who suffer very real hardship under the present legislation.

On separation, for instance, complications, expense and delay arise for the wife who is owed tax reliefs, payable in the first instance to her husband.

Fifteen years of voluntary social work have shown me that tax law operates to create both great injustice and hardship at the lowest levels of income.

Do not let us be dissuaded, by fear of a few wealthy women paying a little less tax than they might now be paying, from creating that at last help might be forthcoming for the many thousands of women who at present suffer from discrimination and injustice.

Yours sincerely,  
DIANA ELLES,  
House of Lords,  
August 12.

comes from God, one of his earthly manifestations, historical materialism or the Führer. Relativists have no such desire to lay down the law for all men, in all places, at all times.

Given that religious leaders, past and present, have not been averse to invoking God's name to justify inflicting this killing plague on others, I fail to see why Johnson prefers the contrast to be between those who derive laws from God (his absolutists) and those who either derive laws from other sources or those who reject their use — even their existence — completely (his relativists).

As Jacob Bronowski said, speaking in Auschwitz, "When people believe they have absolute knowledge, this is how they behave. This is what men do when they aspire to the knowledge of gods."

The only way to stop the tragedy of human slaughter, both past and future, is to educate ourselves, our newspaper columnists, and our political leaders of precisely this aspiration.

Yours,  
JOHN VICE,  
7 Clarendon Road, W11,  
August 22.

## Engineering links

From the Secretary of The Institution of Electrical Engineers

Sir, I read with astonishment Derek Harris's article on "The Engineering Federation" on August 29. It is true that the presidents of the three major institutions have met regularly for most of this century and that they were joined by the President of the Institution of Chemical Engineers in the late 1970s. It is also true that there have been discussions on extending the contacts between the institutions beyond presidential level.

However, a proposal for a federation has not been considered by the four presidents, nor has it been considered by the council of this institution, which remains committed to support the development of Engineering Council.

Yours faithfully,  
HOWARD H. W. LOSTY,  
Secretary,  
The Institution of Electrical Engineers,  
Savoy Place, WC2,  
August 29.

## ON THIS DAY

AUGUST 30, 1880

The London Dock Strike began on August 14 1880. The cause was the dockers' demand for a wage of 6d (2½p) an hour — the 'dockers' tanner'. The leaders were Ben Tillett, Tom Mann, and John Burns. Work resumed on September 16 when the dock companies had conceded the demand; that they did so was due in no small measure to the part played by Cardinal Manning who brought the two sides to the negotiating table; for a long time afterwards the end of the dispute was known as 'the Cardinal's peace'.

## THE STRIKES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.) It is still doubtful whether the great question between the dock employers and the dock companies is a white matter to settlement than it was on Wednesday evening. My opinion and it is not based upon unsubstantiated grounds is fixed. I have been round the docks; I have conversed with numbers of the strikers; I have been present at meetings after meeting and walked wearily with more than one procession. In all quarters the impression produced has been the same. The men, convinced that their demands are reasonable, and receiving from all quarters the most substantial proofs that the public generally is of the same opinion, will not abate their demands by one fraction. Such was the idea produced by thorough investigation in the neighbourhood of the docks...

Let me first describe the state of the docks and the surrounding neighbourhood. Those who know them under ordinary circumstances, but who have returned after a brief space of absence, hardly recognize them now. In the streets, where no meeting is going on in the immediate vicinity, a novel scene is presented. There is practically speaking no vehicular traffic in comparison with ordinary times. But of people there is an endless supply. They stand in clusters on the pavement, now listless, and now listening to the observations of a casual speaker. They sit in rows, with their backs to the street and their faces to the occupation. In effect some 50,000 of the poorest men in London, the men who can less than any others afford to be out of work, are doing nothing, and in spite of the help which they are receiving from outside, the sight is one of the most pitiable upon which the human eye could rest.

When the abortive conference between the joint committees, the representatives of the men, and others came to an end on Wednesday, Mr. Burns and his colleagues went without delay to their headquarters in Jerusalem Road. They had no thought of yielding and were confident of the firmness of their followers. The result proved that they were not mistaken, for although the people had endured yet another day of semi starvation they appeared to be not in the least shaken in their determination not to yield...

In the afternoon, at about 2.30, came a remarkable meeting at the Custom House. There were present, in addition to large numbers of dock labourers, and stewards, many coal whippers, ballast heavers, wharfingers' men, and what there was no more. The speaker, Mr. Burns, made a moderate speech, and Mr. Tillett, one of which, under the circumstances, there was no ground to complain. Mr. Mann's oration was striking. He inspired the men by telling them that their demands had been too moderate, that rather than yield to compromise they would be well advised to increase their claims. He was well received, but there was a certain lack of interest in a closing sentence, to the effect that they might be called on to take more definite and decided action in more ways than one. The meaning was not quite clear, but these veiled insinuations are often ambiguous, and none the less dangerous...

Later in the day I found the leaders busily engaged in counting over the proceeds of the last postal delivery, and the facts which came out, facts about which there was no pretence of secrecy, were not such as to encourage a belief that the strike would soon come to an end either through lack of funds or through the importation of foreign workmen. Moreover, the postal delivery brought in money in abundance. Mr. Burns read out to his wife and Mrs. Aveling the list of cheques and post office orders received, and I was able to notice that the sum amounted to considerable sums came from very well known people. Further Mr. Burns expects from the composers' union to-day the first instalment of £100 of a promised contribution of £500...

## Needs and wants

From Mr James Gilligan

Sir, While I might agree that Mr Levin's view (August 20) of society's trivial materialism is a little exaggerated, Sheridan Morley's defence (August 23) of the shower-proof radio as a natural extension to his listening pleasure, does not, as it were, hold water.

Consider the catalogue I received only yesterday. It offers, for the sum of £7.95, a key-ring which is activated by "whistling or singing at it from a distance of up to 10 metres". The particular activity is the ubiquitous modern beep, which enables you to trace your keys to the underside of your guest's sofa or wherever you have been careless enough to place them.

If Mr Levin claims too much for the psychology of such devices, perhaps we should consider the counter-claim of the advertisers. Your new key-ring, for example, by beeping from beneath the bed, allows "you to keep cool while others are rushing about".

Do we really panic so easily? Yours,  
JAMES GILLIGAN,  
22 Dorset Road,  
Henleaze,  
Bristol,  
Avon,  
August 23.







THE TIMES

# FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## BP joins C&W on top of the sell-off list

The Government will surely give serious consideration to selling off another tranche of British Petroleum shares in the light of yesterday's better than expected interim figures. The next tranche of privatization gold is expected to be sold from minority stakes but before yesterday the gleam in the market's eye was Cable & Wireless. The argument for a further sale of BP shares is now equally compelling. Replacement cost profits after tax of £859 million, up 36 per cent from £630 million last year confirmed the stock market's growing confidence in BP. A 20 per cent increase in the interim dividend to 12p added extra fuel. Rationalization of downstream activities is paying off. It was the strong performance in this area, aided by a weak dollar, that boosted second quarter profits.

BP's popularity is unlikely to fade overnight. The shares closed up 12p at 570p, having touched the year's high of 573p. John Thompson, oil analyst at Fielding, Newton-Smith, the broker, believes the price could reach 650p by Christmas. BP's undoubted financial strength is now married with excellent trading prospects, firm management and the first glimmers of optimism about the oil sector as a whole. With such bliss in the air, the Government need have no worries about the market's ability to digest more BP shares so soon after swallowing the State's outstanding 49 per cent stake in Britoil. Indeed, such was the demand for Britoil shares it might be wise to satisfy the appetites swiftly.

The Government's 31.7 per cent stake in BP is currently worth around £3.3 billion. The Treasury could, therefore, reach its target figure for asset sales for the year with little difficulty. The self-imposed "no sell by date" expires next month, two months earlier than the similar restriction on further disposals of Cable & Wireless shares. The attraction of a C & W sale is that the government would offer its 23 per cent minority to raise around £500 million. For a variety of reasons it is unlikely that it would offer its entire BP holding at one blow.

If a further slice of BP is to be disposed of, the responsibility for paying for it would not have to fall solely on the shareholders of the United Kingdom market. BP has a huge cash mountain of £2.6 billion and might be persuaded to buy in its own shares. There is also eager interest in BP in the US and Japan: overseas markets would be keen to play their part in absorbing shares.

It would be intriguing if BP decided to handle the issue through its own in-house bank, which contributed tens of millions to the company's profits in the first half. And given BP's intention to concentrate on the wholesale, rather than retail, side of the market, it would be logical to add more by way of underwriting commission.

almost certainly looked at possibilities at TI and directed their efforts elsewhere. Within TI's mix of businesses there are undoubtedly several worth buying, but it does not require an investment of 20 per cent in the group to bring two sides to the negotiating table. So it is fair to assume that the third option, a fall bid, is most likely.

Raschid Abdullah has made it clear that the consortium which he represents has ample resources to "take out TI" if he decides on this course. Now that he has taken his stake to 20 per cent, the takeover code requires that any share offer is backed by a cash alternative.

Mr Abdullah's main problem is to appear as a superior alternative to the present TI management headed by Ronnie Utiger. He is engaged on a confidence-building exercise but has not been helped by TI's questioning of Evered's reputation for turning round companies. The highly qualified accounts of Evered's main subsidiary, Brockhouse have caused considerable embarrassment.

Mr Abdullah says he is patient and can afford to bide his time before reaching a decision. He is aware of the risks to him, of letting TI off the hook. TI's profits showed only a marginal increase at the halfway stage but corrective action in loss-making areas is beginning to produce results. As recent events have demonstrated the rejuvenating influence a possible predator on a company's performance can be truly amazing if TI can, it is at last on the recovery path, who needs Evered?

## SEAQ goes ahead while SE ponders

Big Bang may still be more than a year away but the Stock Exchange Council is taking no chances. Discussions are taking place to decide the day in October, 1986, for the scrapping of fixed commissions and the introduction of the new SEAQ trading support system. The coincidental £8,000 million flotation of British Gas presents the major problem. Nobody wants to start trading in British Gas under the old single capacity regime but there is also understandable anxiety about handling such a huge issue on a trading support system that may suffer considerable teething difficulties.

Sir Kenneth Berrill, chairman of the nascent Securities and Investments Board, has listed foreign securities as one of five areas where there is a clear need for additional regulation. Goldman Sachs is from today joining six other non-members of the Stock Exchange allowed to advertise their prices in international stocks on Topic, the Exchange's internal screen information system. While the council ponders, the market's growing army of technology buffs is forging ahead with the development of the SEAQ system. About 80,000 sq ft of space is being taken by Christopher Street in the City to house new computer facilities and a 300-plus staff. The Stock Exchange property department has abandoned its ludicrous alternative plan of grafting an extra four floors on to the Stock Exchange tower.

The technologists are also playing an important role in the Exchange's bid to become the regulatory authority for the fast-growing London market in foreign equities.

According to Mr George Hayter, director of information services at the Stock Exchange, this new service (already dubbed SEAQ International) could be the catalyst developing a large market in Britain for US stocks.

A practitioners' committee, under Mr Steven Raven of Akroyd & Smithers, has been set up to help establish SEAQ International. The Stock Exchange's determination to compete in foreign securities will no doubt be sharpened by the official launch next week of the Reuters-Instinet screen network which will offer traders a service in US equities and American Depository Receipts.

# Government body proposes to license life policy salesmen

By Lorna Bourke

A comprehensive licensing scheme for everyone who sells life assurance and other forms of investment is proposed by the new regulatory body, the Marketing of Investment Board Organizing Committee (MIBOC).

If, as seems likely, the scheme is implemented in its current form, it will improve standards within the industry, but will also mean that every bank and building society manager in the country will have to pass an examination in life assurance or lose his or her employment or the substantial commissions that come from selling assurance products.

Under the proposals, due to take effect in 1987, any person selling life assurance or unit trusts (whether as a principal or employee of a firm of brokers or other intermediaries, or as an employee or agent of a life office) will need a licence.

To qualify for a licence the salesman will have to obtain satisfactory references from past



Richard Weir: transitional arrangements necessary

employers, agree to be bound by a code of ethical standards, and pass a test of competence.

Salesmen who, unlike bank and building society managers, have been employed full-time in selling life assurance products or unit trusts for at least 18 months before the scheme is introduced will be exempted from this last requirement.

Mr Mark Weinberg, chairman of the MIBOC, said: "For some time there has been a growing feeling within the industry that there is a need for



Mark Weinberg: benefits to the consumer

individual licensing of salesmen".

"At the same time it was recognized that licensing could not achieve its aims unless it was binding on all individuals engaged in selling life assurance and unit trusts, and common standards were applied".

"We believe that this system will bring considerable benefits to the consumer and will also be welcomed by the great majority of practitioners who wish to see the standards of the industry enhanced".

Mr Richard Weir, secretary-general of the Building Societies Association, said: "We accept the principle of licensing for those who sell life assurance products, but with the important proviso that there must be transitional arrangements".

The associations also wanted the Chartered Building Societies Institute examination recognized as sufficient test of competence.

"We would also expect that because staff in the branches have been selling mortgage-related life assurance they will qualify for exemption. We believe that this is a sensible transitional arrangement," he said.

The MIBOC is setting up a working party to consider the licensing proposals and hear the views of those affected. The proposals incorporate most of the recommendations of the Licensing Consultative Group set up in May last year under the chairmanship of Mr Norman Graham.

## Friedland agrees MK Electric's £16m bid

By Cliff Fekham

MK Electric, best known for its household plugs and sockets, yesterday made an agreed takeover bid worth £16.6 million for Friedland Doggart, the manufacturer of door chimes and bells.

The board and shareholders controlling 43 per cent of Friedland are supporting the bid which is worth 320p-a-share in cash.

Before the deal was announced the shares had been changing hands at 215p. Shareholders can choose to take unlisted loan notes which pay 9 per cent and can be redeemed after five years.

Friedland claims to have around 85 per cent of the market for bells and chimes. It also supplies components for security systems which will fit in with MK's fire detection and alarm control systems.

Last year Friedland earned pre-tax profits of £2.3 million on turnover of £12.1 million. Just over £100,000 of profits came from an injection moulding business principally involved in the manufacture of "Fredo" plastic footballs and "Sasha" dolls.

MK is a leading supplier of electrical and electronic connection, control and circuit protection equipment and made profits of £18.1 million on sales of £127.1 million in the year just ended.

Last night Mr Eric Race, MK's finance director, said the tie-up would produce significant benefits in the distribution arrangements between the two companies and would boost MK's market penetration in the United Kingdom.

MK's shares rose 5p to 275p on the announcement.

## Scrap accounts rule, say directors

By Ian Griffiths

The Institute of Directors has recommended that the Government not only scrap mandatory auditing requirements for small businesses but also abolish the need for them to produce annual accounts.

In response to the Department of Trade and Industry's consultative document on accounting and auditing requirements for small firms the Institute says: "Now that the Insolvency Act has substantially eroded the principal of limitation of liability in the case of owner-managed companies, we consider that an excellent opportunity has arisen to free company legislation from the excessively cautious belt and braces approach which has been its main characteristic since 1948".

The Institute argues that

company law has never been very good at protecting creditors. However, given that owner-directors will be personally liable for company debts, it says that creditors of private companies no longer require such protection. It therefore concludes that the best option would be to relieve every independent private company of the duty to prepare and publish accounts, and thus the duty to have them audited.

The Institute's recommendations would still offer some protection to minority shareholders. The decision not to produce accounts could be taken only after the agreement of all shareholders, and minority shareholders could apply for full accounts to be prepared later.

## Saxon board still split

Enterprise Oil has sent its formal offer document to shareholders in Saxon Oil setting out details of its £120.6 million bid.

The document contains few surprises although the Enterprise board might have hoped for a more enthusiastic letter of recommendation.

The recommendation came after heated debate and was not unanimous. One of the dissenting directors was Mr John

Heaney, Saxon's chief executive, who is still backing a merger with Charterhouse Petroleum and Charterhouse executives are still trying to win support from institutional investors. So far acceptance of the merger has been received from shareholders representing 79.33 per cent of Charterhouse's capital and 36.45 per cent (not 46.45 per cent as reported yesterday) of Saxon's.

## Sharp rise in use of energy

By Our City Staff

Britain's energy consumption rose sharply in the second quarter of the year, the Department of Energy figures show. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, consumption was up by 8.2 per cent.

This coincided with a rise in manufacturing output and gross domestic product. However, the figures were almost certainly distorted by the effects of the coal strike and officials say that it is too early to say whether there has been a change in underlying consumption trends.

Coal consumption, partly reflecting post-strike restocking, was 67.1 per cent higher in the April-June quarter, compared with a year earlier. Petroleum use dropped 23.9 per cent, while consumption of natural gas and nuclear electricity rose by 11.1 per cent and 12.6 per cent respectively.

Fuel prices, in real terms, fell to domestic consumers over the past year, according to the Department's *Energy Trends*. Coal and coke prices fell by 1 per cent, gas by 3 per cent and electricity by 4 per cent, in real terms, during a period when the retail price index rose 7 per cent. On the same measure, petrol and oil prices rose by 4 per cent.

## Bunzl buys four firms

Bunzl, the paper group thwarted in its £131 million bid for Brammer, has stayed on the expansion trail. It is buying four companies for a total of £14.2 million. The companies have combined profits of £3 million.

Bunzl's industrial division in Britain is buying Morane Plastic, a manufacturer of plastic laminating films. In Australia, it is taking over QPM Industrial Products, a distributor of packaging materials.

Bunzl's United States business is being boosted by the acquisition of Monmouth Paper, a New Jersey distribution business supplying the food services, industrial and healthcare markets. It is also buying Regan Paper and Plastic, based in Florida, which supplies disposable paper and plastic products.

## IN BRIEF

### Index rises to 1,003.9

The FT 30-share index climbed above the psychologically important 1,000 points yesterday, it closed at 1,003.9 points, a gain of 12.6 on the day and its highest level since early June.

According to Datastream the advance added £2.15 billion to share values.

Shares were helped by the railway guards' no-strike decision, hopes of lower interest rates and a crop of good company results.

American interest, takeover speculation and new time buying for the next account, starting on Monday, were other factors.

Government stocks recorded gains of up to £4.

Among blue chips influenced by takeover speculation were Allied-Lyons, up 7p at 235p; Distillers Co, 6p higher at 351p; Lucas Industries 13p stronger at 336p and Thorn EMI which gained 25p to 409p.

Market report, page 17

## Asda up £14m

Associated Dairies, the supermarket operator, lifted profits from £105 million to £119 million before tax in the year to April 28. MFI, the furniture retailer, which merged with Associated Dairies after the year end, saw profits grow from £39.1 million to £44.5 million before tax in the year to June 26.

Temps, page 17

Touche Ross Management Consultants has been awarded a contract to produce a prospectus for potential contractors at the Royal Dockyards, which are to be given to private management.

## New village

Portsmouth Settled Estates is planning to build 2,200 houses, with a 10-acre site for shops, 310 acres it owns between the A30 and M3, Basingstoke, Hampshire. Work is due to start early next year.

## Mardon buyout

The £173 million management buyout of Mardon Packaging from BAT Industries is due to be completed today, according to Mr Geoffrey Hodson of Merrill Lynch Europe.

**MORGAN COMMUNICATIONS:** The recommended offer for Morgan has been declared unconditional in all respects. The offer will remain open until further notice. Acceptances have been received in respect of 7,040,195 Morgan ordinary (98.1 per cent) which includes the 6,098,600 shares (about 85 per cent) in respect of which irrevocable undertakings to accept had been given.

## Abdullah brothers bide their time

Two weeks ago today, Osman and Raschid Abdullah, the brothers who run the engineering group Evered Holdings, declared that the Saudi Arabian backed consortium they represented had built up a stake of just over 20 per cent in TI, the Midlands engineering group. Faced with pressure from within the City to indicate their intentions and finally pressed by the Takeover Panel, the Abdullahs last week solemnly announced that they were retaining their shareholding and keeping their options open.

This added nothing to the comments they had already made, which outlined their options as making as full bid, selling the stake to another interested party, and doing a deal to buy parts of TI in return for cancelling their shareholding.

There is nothing in the brothers' brief track record at Evered to suggest they embarked on this exercise for the purpose of "greenmail" - passing the stake on at a profit. Likely alternative bidders - Sir Owen Green of BTR (still digesting Dunlop) or Hanson Trust (busy bidding for SCM in the United States) - have

## Zanussi hit by cycle race strike

From John Earle, Rome

Zanussi, the recently-rescued Italian domestic appliances maker, was hit by an eight-hour strike at one of its plants when workers walked out to watch a road race in the World Cycling Championships.

Eighty per cent of the 1,900 workers went on strike when the race passed close to the factory in Susegana, near Treviso, in Veneto region.

The work council said it had asked the management to shift a public holiday, due on November 4, when Italy celebrates Armistice Day from the First World War, to August 28, so the work force could cheer the Italian team, who were gold medalists at the Los Angeles Olympics.

But the management refused, saying demand had picked up in the last few days, particularly on the Italian market.

Zanussi used to be Europe's biggest maker of white goods, employing more than 30,000. It was taken over last December by Electrolux of Sweden, which cut the workforce to 18,000.

Cycling championships, page 21

## TSB denies vote-rigging

The Trustee Savings Bank yesterday denied that a meeting of depositors was rigged to prevent the removal of the chairman and five trustees.

"The meeting was conducted strictly according to bank rules," a statement by the TSB in Scotland said.

Some depositors claimed after the meeting in Glasgow on Wednesday that it had been packed with staff. The TSB statement said the staff had had officially asked that they be allowed to attend, but there had been no attempt to direct their voting.

## MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS	
FT Ind Ord	1003.9 (+12.6)
FT All Share	638.95 (+8.51)
FT Govt Securities	83.82 (+0.04)
FT-SE 100	1329.9 (+16.7)
Bargains	21.382
Datagram USM	105.42 (+0.48)
New York	
Dow Jones	1382.32 (+1.23)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	12,728.80 (+43.39)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1882.19 (+18.66)
London	
Sydney: AO	945.9 (-1.0)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1468.3 (+0.2)
Brussels	
Generel Securites	378.59 (+7.34)
Paris: CAC	222.5 (+0.9)
Zurich	
SKA Geoprol	408.50 (+3.7)
GOLD	
London fixing	am \$338.40pm \$337.00
Close	\$335.25-\$335.75 (£239.75-240.25)
New York	
Comex	\$335.95

MAIN PRICE CHANGES	
RISES:	
Friedland Doggart	315p +85p
Fobel Int	25p +5p
Audiotext	4.50p +50p
Pavilion Internet	62p +8p
Aurora	32p +3p
Ulster T.V. "A"	110p +10p
Ldr. Scot. Fin.	82p +7p
United Parale	50p +5p
Bentley Hds	27p +2p
Geers Grose	82p +8p
Bullough	214p +15p
WSL Holdings	50p +5p
Monument Gas	50p +5p
Barbican	4p +0.25p
Goodwin Warren	161p +11p
Vesper	229p +14p
Tricom EMI	408p +25p
Wair Group	59p +4.50p
Cattle Hds	35p +2p
Blue Circle Ind.	520p +29p
LRC Int	144p +8p
E.R.P. Holdings	36p +2p
FALLS:	
Micro Bus. Sys.	80p -15p
Weeks Associates	15p -2p
Wiggins Group	36p -3p
Pichard	25p -2p
Bulgin A.F. "A"	13.50p -1p

CURRENCIES	
London:	
£/\$	3.985 (-0.0030)
£/DM	3.8931 (+0.0057)
£/SwF	3.1944 (+0.0161)
£/FF	11.8830 (+0.0254)
£/Yen	339.39 (+45)
£/Index	82.4 (-0.3)
New York:	
£/\$	3.985
£/DM	2.7830
£/Index	136.7 (-0.3)
SCU	50.572152
SCR	20.741657
INTEREST RATES	
London:	
Bank Rate	11 1/2%
3-month Interbank	11% - 11 1/2%
3-month eligible bills buying rate	11% - 11 1/2%
US:	
Prime Rate	9.50%
Federal Funds	7 1/2%
90-day T-bills	7.03% - 7.01%
Long bond	102 1/2% - 102 3/4%

# CAMBRIDGE ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES PLC

## Interim Results

For the six months ended 30th June 1985

- Turnover increased from £63.0m to £72.7m
- Profit before taxation increased from \$5.0m to \$5.3m
- Earnings per share maintained at 9.1p on increased share capital
- Interim dividend per share increased from 2.07p to 2.20p

Mr Rupert Jones, chairman of CEI, comments: "The first six months of 1985 have seen a somewhat hesitant and irregular pattern of trading in the electronics market worldwide. In the light of the adverse trading conditions prevailing, the group has performed well. Future performance, in the short term, will depend upon improvement in the level of activity in the industries which the group serves. For the longer term, the group will seek to position itself in relation to those areas where sustained growth may be anticipated."

Copies of the Interim Report and of the 1984 Annual Report are available from the Secretary, Cambridge Electronic Industries plc, Botanic House, 100 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1LQ





## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Rank	City	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area
220	+	14.1	5.1	81	10.1	3.1	1.1	81	10.1
222	..	5.8	2.0	153	10.1	3.1	1.1	148	10.1
250	..	5.5	2.5	205	10.1	3.1	1.1	215	10.1
159	..	5.5	3.5	111	84	1.1	1.1	118	10.1
159	..	5.5	3.5	145	112	1.1	1.1	148	10.1
458	..	7.8	1.7	147	10.1	3.1	1.1	148	10.1
352	..	6.5	2.5	151	10.1	3.1	1.1	154	10.1
45	..	0.1	0.1	151	10.1	3.1	1.1	154	10.1

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**By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner**

# Pre Tax Profits up 21% and Record Orders

# DOWTY

# 1985



**12 Queen's Awards for  
Technology & Design  
1985-1986**

**Increased overseas trading and improved margins**  
helped lift turnover by 15% and pre-tax profits by 21%.  
1985/86 opening order book up by over 30%.

**Aerospaces**  
Well set to expand and improve the level of profitability.  
Heavy R&D investment and many new products  
coming on stream.

**Mining**  
Substantial exports helped offset problems of miner's  
strikes and depressed state of world coal industry.

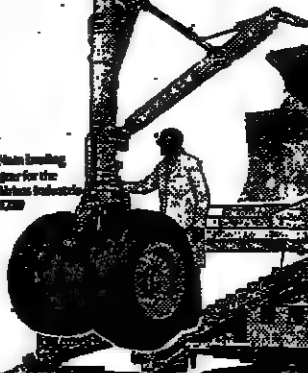
**Industrial**  
Improvements forecast, new realised and should be  
sustained.

**Electronics**  
Strong indigenous growth aided by acquisitions.  
Enhanced product range and access to new overseas  
markets should ensure steady expansion.


Results in £m*	1984/85	1983/84
Turnover	£463m	£402m
Trading profit	£48.0m	£42.3m
Profit before tax	£44.2m	£36.5m
Order book	£453m	£340m
Earnings per share	13.5p	13.3p
Dividend per share	5.0p	4.5p
Dividend cover	2.6	2.9

**1984/85 Report and Accounts available from:**  
The Secretary, Dowty Group PLC, Arle Court,  
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England.


The Annual General Meeting will be at the registered office  
Arle Court, Cheltenham, on Monday 2nd September at 11.30am.



Machine handling  
gear for the  
airframe test rig  
at Airbus



Bridge Erecton  
Bar with two  
stage hydrojets



Large screen  
terminal with two  
and CX column  
alphamatrix

Belt conveyor distributing waste material from NCB colliery complex















TENNIS: COMPUTER RANKINGS SHOWN-UP AS SEEDS FALL IN FLUSHING MEADOW

# Croft outclassed as Mandlikova moves with her familiar grace

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, New York

Two seeded players of each sex were beaten in the first round of the singles during the United States championships at Flushing Meadows. There was never much prospect of a further surprise when Hana Mandlikova, seeded third, took on Annabel Croft of Britain in yesterday's opening match amid the colour and heat of the stadium court.

Miss Mandlikova has recently changed her image. The long flowing hair and the retaining bandeau have been replaced by a shorter, more businesslike hairstyle. But her game still has all the familiar graceful facility. Miss Croft, beaten 6-3, 6-3, looked out of her class as a player and as an athlete. That, of course, applies to most people who play Miss Mandlikova.

Another Czechoslovak had confounded the seedings the previous day. Andrea Holikova, aged 17, is a blonde and pretty left-hander with an engaging personality. She beat Kathy Rinaldi 7-6, 7-6. The other beaten seed in the women's event was Gabriela Sabatini, who took only six games from that exemplary exponent of the service ad volley, Barbara Potter. This result was so predictable that, when invited by Claudia Monteiro to put money on it, your correspondent did so. Miss Monteiro is five dollars out of pocket.

The beaten men's seeds were Kevin Curren, runner-up to the Australian and Wimbledon champion, and Henrik Sundstrom. Curren was beaten in straight sets by Guy Forget, a tall and lissom left-hander from France, and Sundstrom could take only one set from the energetic Martin Jarry of Argentina. Both these results occurred in the same section of the draw ensuring that at least one

unseeded player will reach the last eight. More than most players, Curren and Forget depend on their serving. Curren served well in the first set but for most of the match Forget served better. That gave Forget confidence and the rest of his game blossomed as a consequence. Curren often seemed to have little idea where Forget's service was going.

After the match Curren launched a strongly worded attack on New York in general and Flushing Meadows in particular. He has both a right to the noise and movement at Flushing Meadows and a right to be angry. He thinks it would be no bad idea if somebody dropped a bomb on the place.

Curren said what were probably the wrong things at what was certainly the wrong time. And thus qualified for what Australians would call the day's "whinging" award.

In addition to the four seeds ejected, five more had a tough and worrying first round matches. They were John McEnroe, Miloslav Mecir, Steffi Graf, Carling Bassett and Andrea

Temesvari. Seedings, mind you, are a controversial topic. The Players' Association insist that tournament seedings should exactly reflect the computerized world rankings, which are based on 12 months of results on a variety of surfaces.

The Players' Association are wrong. It is reasonable enough that the rankings should decide which players go straight into the draw. But the seedings should then be decided by the form of those players on the relevant surfaces. Computer technology is so advanced that it is easy to have separate ranking lists for the main surfaces - and to use those for specialised rankings to decide the seedings.

The Players' Association seem to have forgotten that one of the purposes of seedings is to keep the best players apart - the best players that are on the surface concerned - until the last 16. Tournaments deserve that. The public deserve it. And the players would be nobody without the tournaments, and the public.

● The Women's Tennis Association has approved new

rules designed to prevent young girls damaging themselves and their careers with too much competition play (Reuters reports).

Players under 15 years of age may compete in a maximum of 10 WTA-sanctioned events on the main circuit and only between their 15th and 16th birthdays.

No player under 16 years of age will be accepted in more than three successive tournaments by the WTA at any level below the 16th birthday. It will be required to abstain from tournament play for a minimum of two 30-day periods each calendar year.

The rules aim to protect young players from the physical wear and tear and mental strain of too much competition. The WTA rule allows players to compete, but sets guidelines that limit participation in the pressure-packed, highly commercial atmosphere of the major circuit. The WTA executive director Jerry Diamond said, "At the same time, we are making it mandatory that young players take specific rest periods and pursue their education while playing on the tour."

## RESULTS FROM FLUSHING MEADOW

**Men's singles**  
 1st round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
 2nd round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
 3rd round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
 4th round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
 5th round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
 6th round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
 7th round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
 8th round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
 9th round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
 10th round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
 11th round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
 12th round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
 13th round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
 14th round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
 15th round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
 16th round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
 17th round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
 18th round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
 19th round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
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 86th round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
 87th round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
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 94th round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
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 98th round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
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 101st round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
 102nd round (1st set) J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 vs J. L. Pique (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2  
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# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle and Bob Williams

## BBC 1

- 6.00 **Cerefix AM.**  
6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Mike Smith and Sue Cook. News on the hour and half hour. Sport at 7.25, 7.45 and 8.20. Emily Hughes on how to improve the image of British soccer. Pop videos at 7.35. Lynn Faulds Wood presents consumer notebook at 8.15. Shopping advice from Glynn Christian and Alan Titchmarsh answers gardening questions on 01-811 1058.
- 9.20 **The Pink Panther Show.** The indestructible cartoon character (r).
- 9.40 **The Red Hand Gang.** Doc's Big Idea (r).
- 10.05 **Heartbeat** featuring Tony Hart, Joanna Kirk and Colin Bennett. The tools needed for making pictures (r).
- 10.25 **C-P and Overtakes.** Keyboard and letter.
- 10.30 **Play School** presented by Fraser Wilson. Guests: Kate Copstick and Don Spencer (r).
- 10.50 **Crickets: Sixth Test.** Coverage of the second day's play between England and Australia at the Oval.
- 1.05 **News After Noon.** 1.22 **Regional News.** (London and SE: Financial Report and news headlines with subtitles.)
- 1.25 **The Plumps.** A See-Saw programme with Julie Holder (r).
- 1.40 **Crickets: Sixth Test.** The afternoon's play between England and Australia.
- 4.20 **Little Misses and the Mister Men** by Roger Hargreaves. *Little Miss Sunshine* and *Mister Bump* (r).
- 4.35 **Laurel and Hardy.** High Fly Guys (r).
- 4.40 **The Record Breakers.** The longest, shortest, fastest, rarest, widest and deepest (r).
- 5.05 **Reinhardt** by Bob Block. The spookhouse drives the Maskers round the band as the phantom fireflies frazzle the food in the Painting's restaurant (r).
- 5.30 **Kick Start.** Grand final of the motorcycling event over man-made obstacles at Lord Hesketh's estate in Northamptonshire - a grueling test for men and machines.
- 6.00 **The Six O'Clock News** followed by **Weather News.**
- 6.35 **London Plus.**
- 7.00 **Wogan.** With Mel Gibson, Joanne Lumley, Les Dawson, Mike Williams and Gloria Gynor.
- 7.40 **The Noel Edmonds Golden Egg Awards.** A celebration of outtakes, cut-ups, clips, trips and blunders. Viewers submitted video mishaps from their wedding days (r).
- 8.10 **International Athletics.** The 100 Metres Memorial, penultimate grand prix of the season, from the notorious Hyslop Stadium, Brussels.
- 8.30 **The Nine O'Clock News** with weekend weather news.
- 9.25 **That's Life.** A holiday edition presented by Eddi Reader, featuring some of the most requested clips from the last series.
- 10.15 **Orbiting at the Proms.** The BBC Symphony Orchestra plays Stravinsky's *Rite of Spring*, which caused a riot when first performed in Paris in 1913; and Peter Donohoe is the soloist in Bartok's *Second Piano Concerto*.
- 11.25 **The Late Film: The Baby Maker.** The complications of surrogate motherhood and the theme of this modish 1970 debut film by James Bridges. Jay and Suzanne Witcox (Sam Groom and Colin Wilcock-Horne) are prosperous, happily married but childless. They invite a free-wheeling Californian girl (Barbara Hershey) to become pregnant by Jay. An emotional interlock is ignited... 1.10-1.15 **Weather.**

## TV-am

- 6.15 **Good Morning Britain** with Anne, Gussie and Nick Owen. Gussie, Deborah Refkin, who appears in *Love 2*; Ted Rodgers and basketball star Michael Jordan. News at 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.25, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.55. Sport at 6.35 and 7.37. Pop Video, 7.54. Chris Tarrant with holiday highlights at 7.15 and 8.45. Jimmy Greaves's TV Highlights at 8.48. The *OWRRAS* Summer Spectacular with Roland Rat at 8.53.
- 11.05 **Home.** A new girl at Westmore (r).
- 11.30 **About Britain.** Nick Smith reports from Blenheim Palace, Dorset, on the fly fly with a taste for women's legs.
- 12.00 **Hogarty Haggerty.** Farmer Hogarty is a scarecrow (r).
- 12.10 **Rainbow.** Preview of *Children's TV* (Cricket).
- 12.30 **All in Day's Work.** David Erwin and Joe Purphy visit Rathlin Island (r).
- 1.00 **News at One.** 1.20 **Thames News.**
- 1.30 **Family Melrose.** Tessa, Son of Cochrane. The last of Jeff Chandler's three appearances as the Apache chief Cochrane. Here, he hands over the reins of power to his eldest son, Tessa (Rock Hudson).
- 3.00 **The Adventurer.** Hard bargaining for Gene Bradley (r).
- 3.25 **Thames News Headlines.**
- 3.50 **Sons and Daughters.** Why was Martin's suicide kept secret? (r).
- 4.00 **Cricket's ITV.** Rainbow. Dissection over lunch (Cricket). 4.15 **Cartoon Time.** Socks-a-Doodle Doo (r).
- 4.25 **Emu's World.** Fun and games with Rod Hull (r).
- 4.50 **Cartoon Time.** Stupor Duck (r). 4.55 **The Joke Machine.** The Krinkles.
- 5.15 **Blockbusters.** The quiz show for teenagers.
- 5.45 **News.**
- 6.00 **The 6 O'Clock Show.** Michael Aspel, Danny Baker, Samantha Fox, Fred Housego and Andy Price return with the lighter side of London life.
- 7.00 **Alison Market.** First episode of a new television series about the drama of a covered market in Manchester. (See Choice).
- 7.30 **We Love TV.** Family quiz about television. (Cricket).
- 8.00 **South of the Border.** New comedy about Edgar Howley. Brian Glover who's proved to be a Yorkshireman but has to move south. (Cricket).
- 8.30 **Bruce Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right.** A test of knowledge and card skill.
- 8.50 **Drummonds.** New drama series set in a minor English preparatory school during the 1930s. The headmaster, George Drummond (Richard Pascoe), is preparing for the autumn term but is unsettled by a new parent, a very young widow, Mary Prior (Clara Madsen). (See Choice).
- 10.00 **News at Ten** followed by **London News Headlines.**
- 10.30 **International Athletics.** Van Damme Invitation from the Hyslop Stadium, Brussels.
- 11.00 **Continental Movie.** The *Wayward Women*. In black-out 1940 Berlin a murderous psychopath is adding to the horror of everyday life. His bloody antics, which leave no clues, question the improbability of the Nazi regime. Starring Rudolf Brandt and directed by Peter Schulz-Rohr in 1976.
- 12.30 **Night Thoughts** with the Rev Nicholas Bradbury followed by **Closedown.**



Richard Pascoe and Anthony Califf on ITV at 8.00pm

Richard Pascoe, playing a boy's head in *DRUMMONDS* (TV, 8.00pm) is on firm ground when he assures the new boarders that being separated from their parents is the first step towards independence. The ground gets shakier when he adds a rider: such separation also puts a boy's streets ahead. What follows, however, indicates that *Drummonds* won't be a head-on collision about the sociological aspects of public school education in the 1930s. The head's son, tiring of his romance with the assistant mistress, is slung up a kitchen girl himself, a widower, starts to show interest in a widow, mother of a new boy. Another new boy's father, with more money than social graces, deplores the school drains but ends up by offering to help the establishment with its cash flow.

## CHOICE

problems. Episode one of *DRUMMONDS* is attractively packed, undemanding, entertaining. In the absence of a school song, Wilfred Joseph's delightful theme music is very acceptable.

Another drama serial making its debut on ITV tonight is *GRANADA'S ALBION MARKET* (7.00pm). Time, and viewing figures, will tell whether it will have the staying power of *Granada's Coronation Street*. It would say, on the evidence of episode one of this everyday story of market folk (twice a week, actually, Fridays and Saturdays), that it stands a better chance of surviving to middle-age than *Granada's The Practice*, the health service serial that caught a cold and

died in its infancy. One thing is certain: *Albion Market* has got off to a lively start, with a spot of arson. *WITH A LITTLE HELP FROM THE CHIP* (BBC 2, 7.45pm) is far too modest a title. Anna Jackson's film of micro-technology now available to the severely disabled, there is virtually no way they can make contact with the rest of the world. The versatility of this electronic hardware is astounding. A police victim whistles and his window curtains open. A girl with cerebral palsy jerks her head against chair wheels and activates the system that helps her to get her sociology O-levels. A joy-stick, clutched between her teeth, allows a paralysed little lad to be as playfully naughty as any ordinary child.

Peter Davalle

## BBC 2

- 6.55 **Open University.** The Social Primates: Good Timing. 7.20-7.25 **Weekend Outlook.**
- 8.00 **Pagets from Cerefix.**
- 11.00 **Golf and Cricket: Sixth Test.** International Golf. The European Open from Sunningdale. Today's second round will decide the 85 players to survive the halfway cut. Cricket, Peter West introduces coverage of the Test between England and Australia at the Oval.
- 6.15 **Tarzan's Three Challenges.** Jack Mahoney continues to flex his muscles and struts his vocal chords as Edgar Rice Burroughs's jungle hero. Tarzan is summoned to exotic Thailand to escort a young boy to the capital for inauguration of a new ruler. The dying ruler's brother had other plans, disastrously, of course. Directed in 1983 by Robert Day.
- 7.45 **With a Little Help From the Chip.** New series about how micro-technology enables the disabled lead more independent lives. (See Choice).
- 8.35 **Gardeners' World** from Barmeside. Early spring can be bit dull but Geoff Hamilton and Margaret Waddy show how bulbs make all the difference and now is the time to plant them.
- 9.00 **My Music.** "Where in a song will I find a reference to cobblestones?" That's one question put to John Armit, Peter Jones, Ian Wallace and Denis Norden by Steve Race.
- 9.30 **Commercial Breaks.** Battle of the Blimps. The airship is flying again. A British conical, fuelled by Australian capital, is taking on the giant Goodyear company in the fight for US Navy contracts. Can Alan Bond, the man behind Australia's victory in the America's Cup, do for Airship Industries what he did for Australian yachting? The sky could be the limit for these flexible and cheap airfoils.
- 10.00 **Cool It.** Impressionist Phil Cook, who hails from Lancashire, looks at the world through the eyes and mouths of well-known personalities. There's a meeting between the Pope and Roy Harris; Roy Harris winning a speech impediment contest and Phil receiving a call from a Jehovah's Witness, who bears a horrible resemblance to Roman Atkinson.
- 10.25 **Crickets: Sixth Test.** Highlights of the second day's play. **Newsnight.** 11.40 **Weather.**
- 11.45 **Wicked, Wicked.** This murder thriller was made in *Deception*, which presented two separate sequences on the same screen simultaneously. At the Grandview Hotel, three blondes are killed in quick succession. The manager insists they left without setting their bills, but the house detective harbours doubts. Written, directed and produced by Richard Berr in 1973. Ends 1.20.

## CHANNEL 4

- 2.30 **Channel Four racing** from Sandown 2.35 **Crisis Nursery H'cap.** 3.05 **BBA Atlanta Stakes.** 3.40 **Glen International Solario Stakes.** 4.10 **Anglo H'cap Stakes.**
- 4.30 **The Long Show.** Some very bad singing and some very good dancing on roller skates try the panel's patience.
- 5.00 **I Dream of Jeannie.** Fastest Gun in the East. A TV Western with Captain Tony Nelson (Larry Hagman) long for the good old days of old frontier. With a blink of her eye, Jeannie transports him back in time and makes the astronaut a marshal, hounded by a gang of outlaws (r).
- 5.30 **Bites.** Chelsea footballer Pat Nevin joins Muriel Gray as this week's guest panellist on *Bites*, a new rule. The dying ruler's brother had other plans, disastrously, of course. Directed in 1983 by Robert Day.
- 7.45 **With a Little Help From the Chip.** New series about how micro-technology enables the disabled lead more independent lives. (See Choice).
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## Radio 4

- On long wave also VHF stereo
- 5.55 **Shipping.** 5.59 **News.** 6.10 **Farming.** 6.25 **Report.** 6.30 **Today.** 6.45 **Business News.** 6.55 **Weather.** 7.00 **News.** 7.15 **Today.** 7.25 **Report.** 7.35 **Thought for the Day.** 8.35 **Thought for the Day.** 8.45 **Profile of the conductor Sir Harrison Harty (r).** 8.55 **Letter from America.** 9.00 **News.** 9.05 **Baker's Dozen.** Richard Baker with reports on: 9.10 **Anthony Smith.** 9.15 **Anthony Smith.** 9.20 **Anthony Smith.** 9.25 **Anthony Smith.** 9.30 **Anthony Smith.** 9.35 **Anthony Smith.** 9.40 **Anthony Smith.** 9.45 **Anthony Smith.** 9.50 **Anthony Smith.** 9.55 **Anthony Smith.** 10.00 **Anthony Smith.** 10.05 **Anthony Smith.** 10.10 **Anthony Smith.** 10.15 **Anthony Smith.** 10.20 **Anthony Smith.** 10.25 **Anthony Smith.** 10.30 **Anthony Smith.** 10.35 **Anthony Smith.** 10.40 **Anthony Smith.** 10.45 **Anthony Smith.** 10.50 **Anthony Smith.** 10.55 **Anthony Smith.** 11.00 **Anthony Smith.** 11.05 **Anthony Smith.** 11.10 **Anthony 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